MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME XI　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1920　NUMBER 8

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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BOTH Americans and Chinese generally throughout the Far East are sincerely appreciative of the expression of appreciation of the work of Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China which appeared in the November 27 issue of the *London and China Express:*

> Dr. Reinsch, whose resignation of his position as United States Minister at Peking, was somewhat in the nature of a bombshell, seems to have left the Chinese capital amidst many manifestations of goodwill, both on the part of foreigners and Chinese. He was deservedly popular in all circles, and his loss will be keenly felt. All sorts of reasons have been advanced for his resignation, but it transpires that there are no political motives whatever for his action. He resigned, we are told, because he desired to re-enter American affairs, which, with the coming elections and other important internal developments and the formation of the League of Nations, will be most interesting for a year or two. Dr. Reinsch has had a good spell of diplomatic work in China at a very critical and anxious period, and has demonstrated to the Chinese government at every opportunity the friendly attitude of the United States towards the great Far Eastern Republic. It is understood that his successor will carry on his work on the same lines, and that Dr. Reinsch's departure from Peking in no sense signalises any change of policy or feeling on the part of the American government in regard to China. A concrete example of this friendliness was the effort recently made by the United States Senate to revoke the decision of the Peace Conference with regard to Shantung. Great Britain, equally with United States, is the

friend of China, but these friends can only help her provided she uses every legitimate effort to help herself, and this fact cannot be too urgently insisted on.

THE recent offer of the Japanese government to open negotiations with China on the Shantung question combined with the further fact that influential organizations of Japanese merchants in China have made strong representations to their home government on the same subject, indicates that China has an excellent chance to gain her chief objects. It is understood that influential Japanese business organizations in China have recommended that the Japanese government return everything to China with the exception of Tsingtao which they propose to internationalize. Thus China is in the way of winning her complete demands, provided the present strong attitude of the Chinese people can be maintained and provided further that China is not cheated in the final struggle whether it comes before the League of Nations or otherwise. The Chinese student organizations together with the dozens of other patriotic organizations throughout the country are now laying their plans for further strengthening the boycott immediately after the Chinese New Year Business Settlement. It is understood that the action will then be ruthless and the intention is to completely sweep Japanese merchandise from the Asiatic mainland. Up to this time considerable leeway has been given to Chinese merchants who held large stocks of Japanese goods in order that same might be disposed of without bringing about a panic which would damage Chinese interests as well as Japanese. Now sufficient time has elapsed for the disposal of the Japanese stocks and also to provide for the replacement of same with American, British, French and other foreign merchandise. Elsewhere in this issue of the REVIEW is an article dealing with the methods being used at Tientsin to control the North China situation. It has been reported that the Chinese organizations are now preparing to approach the various influential foreign chambers of commerce with the suggestion that the chambers supply their merchants with "chops" or trade marks certifying to the fact that the merchandise is not Japanese in origin. This is being done to insure that no mistakes may be made when the boycott is "started in earnest" after the Chinese New Year Settlement. It is also to insure against certain American and British firms handling Japanese merchandise, several reports to which effect are being circulated in Chinese circles.

THAT the Chinese boycott against Japan, is in reality the application of one of the principles of the League of Nations, is the interesting suggestion of a recent editorial in the *New York Journal of Commerce*:

In the trade experience of Japan in the Shantung matter is a practical demonstration of the basic principle of the League of Nations—the principle of applying correction to an invading nation by withholding commerce rather than by sword and gun. Not being a warring nation China has not considered the possibility of redressing by military measures the wrong she conceives has been put upon her by her militant little neighbor through the grant by the Peace Conference of part of her possessions wrested by the Japanese from the Germans, but has simply resorted to the formidable corrective of the boycott. She will not trade with Japan. It was the idea of the peace conferees at Versailles that the League of Nations could prevent many wars by holding this trade club over the head of aggressive powers. Now let us see how it works.

A returned American commercial agent, who has been traveling through the Far East in quest of trade openings, has this to say of Japan's experience in holding on to what she had been granted as a reward for her services in beating the Germans.

"The Japanese merchants and importers are very much excited over the fact that they can find no way to circumvent the Chinese boycott, which arose as a result of the Shantung deal. They claim that they are losing more than $3,000,000 daily, and some of them told me that this was but a small percentage of the real loss. These men, and they are the far-seeing ones of Japan, claim that the hurt to their country's prestige will take a decade or so of active work to wipe out. They told me that the Chinese would soon find a way to substitute other goods for the things that they formerly got from Japan, and that it will take years of intensive trade pioneering to bring them back to the use of Japanese goods—that is, provided, of course, that the boycott is lifted before long. These same merchants and importers are those who represent the leading manufacturing and banking interests in the island empire, and their feelings are reflected by thousands of other business men in Japan."

Thus it appears that China alone without resort to arms practically has "licked" Japan already. What if a League of Nations, including all the greatest powers of the world and many lesser ones, should thus ostracize commercially a nation for invading another. It would literally "put her out of business." This simple process would make it a very bad plan for any

nation to undertake to transgress the right of another.

MR. Yeh Kung-cho, former Vice-Minister of Communications, was appointed on January 10, Chinese Industrial Commissioner for the whole of China. It is a new post especially created to meet the changing times in China. The government could hardly have chosen a better man than Mr. Yeh for the new work. The new Industrial Commissioner is a man of initiative gifted with ability for administration. In a short time he will tour the whole country and study the industrial and commercial conditions personally before he will make recommendations to the Central and Provincial governments for the industrial and commercial development of China. The knowledge of the industrial situation in Europe which he acquired during his recent visit abroad will undoubtedly help him in his new work. Already he has definite ideas as to how China can be industrially developed. These ideas were clearly set forth in an interview with the assistant editor of the *Review* published a few weeks ago under the title of "Industrial Development of China." From this it is indicated that Mr. Yeh has decided upon the abolition of the likin tax as the first step towards China's industrial development. The *Review* has published a number of articles urging the abolition of the likin tax which hinders the development of China's industry and commerce more than anything else. A tooth-brush is sold at Canton for five cents. When it is placed on sale in Kalgan, the price is thirty cents, the other twenty five cents being mostly likin tax. The continuation of such a taxation system is suicidal —a mill-stone on the neck of China's industries.

Chinese Participation in the Italian Concessions in Tientsin

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG.

CAPTAIN V. Fileti, Italian Consul-General in Tientsin, has recommended to his government in Rome that Chinese landholders shall have full voting privileges and a representation on the municipal council of the Italian Concession upon the substitution of a municipality for the present Royal Administration. The Chinese ratepayers feel confident that his statesmanlike recommendation, which accords with modern progress will be accepted by his government.

"I am giving to the Chinese ratepayers an interest in the municipal administration before they ask for it," said Captain Fileti in an interview last week, "and it is only fair and just that they should be represented on the municipal

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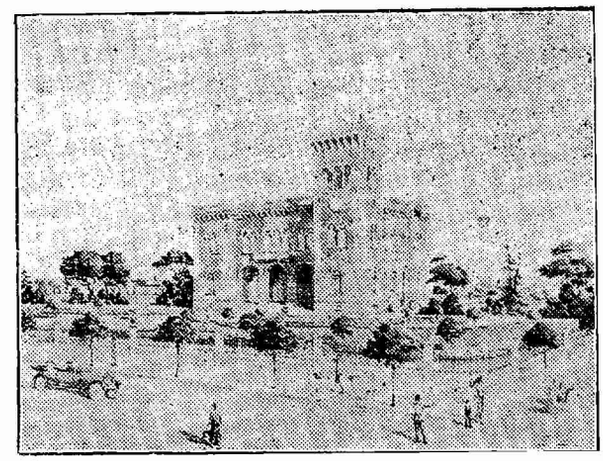

New Municipal Building, Italian Concession, Tientsin in which Chinese will participate with foreigners on equal administrative basis.

council. This thing could not have been possible say fifty years ago, when the Chinese knew nothing about modern forms of government and Western ideas, but such is not the case now. They have learned more from Europe of late than we in China have learned from China. They can give us practical suggestions on more popular and efficient administration of municipal affairs to the benefit of those who are living within the Concession. Furthermore, as they are tax-payers, they ought to have a voice on how the municipal government should be run and how much tax they should pay. I don't

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believe in taxation without representation, although a good deal of caution is needed in the introduction of a new system.

"In 1916, a committee of three was formed in connection with the construction of a public park in the Italian Concession. One of the members was a Chinese, T. V. Tseng, a wealthy man from Shanghai, who is a big landholder in Tientsin, the other members being Mr. Borgnino, an architect, and Mr. Mazoli, a contractor. Mr. Tseng was so appreciative of the honor conferred upon him and his country that he did all he could for the park and he also interested his friends in it. His advice on the choice of the kind of trees and flowers for planting based upon his intimate knowledge of the local conditions and climate was really valuable. Upon the completion of the construction of the park, he gave valuable gifts in the form of flowers and trees to it and has since taken much interest in it. This experiment of giving to the Chinese what is their due has proved a signal success."

Today wealthy Chinese of the upper class are the largest land-holders of any nationality in the Italian Concession, and their position is recognized already by the admission of Chinese to the Italian Public Park, which is not done in any of the other foreign parks of Tientsin, with the possible exception of the Russian park situated in an out-of-the-way place, far from the business center. Asked whether the Chinese have been abusing the privilege of admission to the park, the Italian Consul-General answered in the negative. They behave themselves well, said he. The park continues to be kept up in its first class condition.

The practical plan for the new Italian Municipality consists in the organization of a municipal council to be composed of say eight members. Half of the council's members shall be Italians, and the other half, land-holders of all other nationalities. Being the largest land-owners in the concession, the Chinese will likely get three out of the four memberships, and the remaining representatives may be a Frenchman, a Belgian, an American or a Briton. In addition to the eight members there will be a chairman, and so in all the council will be composed of nine persons.

Members of the council will be elected by concession residents who are rate-payers. Each of the rate-payers is entitled to one vote irrespective of the size of land he may own. In other words, one who owns five hundred dollars worth of land has one vote, and one who owns one million dollars worth of land has also one vote. Administration of municipal affairs in the Concession will be left absolutely in the hands of the council of nine although the Italian authorities will have the power of veto and exercise it whenever they deem it necessary to do so in the interest of the public.

This scheme will not be carried out prior to 1921, as the municipal building which is now under construction cannot be finished before that time. The new building located in front of the Italian Consulate is to be a brick and concrete structure in Gothic style with a tower at one corner as is shown in the picture published herewith. It will have a balcony leading from the main hall above the porch for speech-making, and the entrance to the building will be spacious, and inside the porch there will be a marble stairway. It will be fitted inside with characteristic examples of Italian art and industry. The Chinese naturally take pride in it, as they are to be given generous representation on the new governing body, which is to be housed in the building.

Captain Fileti made the suggestion of a new municipality and the erection of a municipal building before the war, and in doing so, made a popular move with the Italian residents. The Tientsin Italians have long cherished the desire to participate in the administration of the concession, and to introduce municipal government in place of the benevolent autocracy of the official representative of the Italian government. Plans were also drawn up for a municipal building and submitted to the Italian government by the Consul-General for approval. Rome, however, advised postponement

of the execution of the plan until financial affairs warrant the ambitious program. Last year, however, it changed its attitude and gave its permission for the construction of the building. Although an official dispatch has not yet been received from Italy regarding approval of the general municipal plan including Chinese representation on the council, no hold-up of it is expected.

The Italian Concession in Tientsin was granted by the Chinese government in 1902. Rome sent Captain Fileti, who was a naval man prior to his new appointment, to Tientsin in 1904 to take charge. For fifteen years Captain Fileti has been improving the concession entrusted to his care. When he first took it over, it had a coolie population of 18,000. He finally succeeded in changing the coolie village into one of the most beautiful towns in Tientsin, with its streets well paved and kept up, and with massive houses in modern style along them.

At the present time the Concession cons sts of 771 mow, one kilometer in length from the river to the East Station, and half a kilometer in width from the Russian Concession to the former Austrian Concession. There are living in it 150 Europeans and 1,200 Chinese, all of the upper class. The total revenue in 1904 was $200 a month, but now it has increased to nearly $100,000 annually. The collection in 1919, for example, was $40,881,15 and Taels 32,106,75. After meeting all the expenditure for the construction of the first floor of the municipal building, the upkeep of the roads and the park, the maintenance of the police and fire-brigade, and the administration of municipal affairs, there was a balance of $17,000 to the good.

The land tax in the concession, according to Captain Fileti, is the lowest in Tientsin. It is only one half percent on the estimated value of land. The house tax is three per cent. There are still 25 mows of land unexpropriated, and no tax, except a few cents per mow as a nominal fee, is imposed on them. Captain Fileti paid the average price of Tls,200 per mow for all the land expropriated.

The Italian Consul-general declared that one controlling principal in regard to the municipal administration was that every cent of tax collected from the people should be returned to them in the form of better administration and greater modern improvement in roads and parks. After the completion of the construction of the municipal building, the work of the bunding on the bank of the Hai Ho on one side of the concession remains to be attended. After that there will be no more improvement work. The present low rate of taxation will then be further reduced, said Captain Fileti, comparable with the efficient administration of municipal affairs in the Concession.

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Asked whether the Italian authorities still isdered to extend their concession by the inclusion of the former Austrian Concession, Captain Fileti replied that there was some misunderstanding about the matter. Some time ago, he approached the Chief of the Chinese Police Administration with the proposal for the filling up of one or two ponds in the old Austrian Concession for sanitary reasons and for the maintenance of the common road between the two concessions. He made two alternative proposals; to let the Italian Concession fill up the ponds or the Police authorities attend to the filling up of them themselves. If the first proposal was accepted, it naturally would involve the inclusion of the reclaimed territory in the Italian Concession. The police authorities chose the second proposal and the matter was amicably settled.

Captain Fileti said that the Italian authorities were content with the present size of the concession and have no wish to extend it. If Tientsin should be developed into a first class port and Greater Tientsin should come into existence, the Chinese government, he believes, will throw every part of it open to foreign trade and will allow foreigners to own land, and then there would be no need to extend the concession as a means to acquire more land for foreign interests.

The Italian Consul-general will soon return to Italy for consultation with his government concerning matters arising out of the change of administration such as the Constitution, Municipal Regulations, etc. He will go to Italy together with Signor Borgnino who plans to purchase the marble and paintings and other decorations for the Municipal Building which is now half completed.

Peking, January 17, 1920.

Chinese Progress, in Medicine, Schools and Politics

BY GEORGE E. VINCENT

President of the Rockefeller Foundation

"THE dormant giant is stirring; he will soon rise, shake himself, and call his tormentors to account." This is the sort of rhetoric which just now comes glibly from sanguine friends of the Celestial Republic. Among knowing ones in the Far East a quite different sentiment has been appreciatively savored: "China is not waking up: she's only turning over in her sleep." Somewhere between the seers and the cynics lies the truth; but who shall say at what distance from either extreme? Surely not a traveler who has merely spent a summer in visiting hospitals and medical schools in a score of Chinese cities from Mukden to Canton and from Shanghai to Changsha.

Yet an American cannot inquire with some care into the conditions of medical education and of hospital administration in China without also gaining impressions about general education, the sense of nationality, the attitude of China toward the United States, and the opportunity which America has in the Far East for statesmanlike leadership. Such impressions confirm neither the theory of the awakening giant nor that of restless slumber. These observations for what they are worth are set down with diffidence, for only the tourist who spends a few days in a treaty port and the "old China hand" dare speak with oracular finality.

It must be owned that there are disconcerting features in present-day Chinese life. "The Chinese lavishes so much loyalty on family, community, and province that he has none left for the nation" says a clever returned student at dinner. "The country is practically sold out now; no wonder the Peking politicians are getting what they can," declares another. "Oh, we always absorb any invaders in the course of two or three centuries," is the philosophic dictum of a serene spectator of his country's danger. In a company of intelligent, foreign-trained young Chinese, some of them minor government officials, questions about the composition of the present legislative bodies, the qualifications of the electors, the number participating in the voting and the like, elicit amused replies or merely provoke gently ironic laughter.

Certain things in China may well cause apprehension: the division between North and South, which are terms of political faith rather than of geography; large armies unpaid for months, living on the countryside and terrorizing towns and cities: bandits now and then committing depredations within a few miles of centers like Peking and Canton; a government vacillating between the demands of militarists and fear of popular uprisings; revenues needed for constructive national tasks diverted to the uses of clamorous generals or dissipated in administration inefficient or worse; the development of natural resources hindered by the lack of public order and security; internal discord and weakness inviting aggression from without.

But when the worst has been said, there remain other aspects of China which are full of hope. One marvels that in spite of all the difficulties that have been mentioned the mighty current of Chinese life flows on steadily, calmly, irresistibly, for the most part in beds worn during the centuries but increasingly too in newly broken channels of innovation and progress. China is typical of a distracted world. If attention be fixed solely upon the sorrow, disease, poverty, strife, bitterness and suspicion

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of the present hour, it is well-nigh impossible to escape despair. But when one takes account of the persistent, normal, upbuilding influences at work in the world, he takes heart again. So with China. There is a dark side, but there is also a bright and encouraging side.

Among the noteworthy evidences of progress in China are the developments in medicine, hospital care, general education, and a sense of nationality. There are nearly two hundred and fifty hospitals almost exclusively for Chinese patients, established and maintained by Protestant missionaries. These institutions vary from one-doctor, dispensaries with a few beds in native buildings, to large well-housed and equipped, modern hospitals with specialized staffs and trained nurses. There are, to be sure, only a few of the latter type. Various Catholic orders offer hospital service, generally in the larger centers. Local foreign physicians usually compose the staffs while the nursing is done by the sisters. In the treaty ports municipal councils, foreign societies, firms of practicing doctors, and individuals have opened hospitals and nursing homes for Europeans and Americans. The Japanese maintain excellent hospitals, chiefly for their nationals in cities where the Japanese population is numerous. The China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation is building in Peking a large medical school and hospital plant. A similar project will soon be under way in Shanghai. In both places the hospitals of two hundred and fifty beds will represent the highest standard of construction and equipment and will be in charge of full-time physicians and surgeons of modern scientific training.

These numerous models are having their influence upon the Chinese. The central and the provincial governments are establishing, often in connection with medical schools, hospitals which represent a marked advance over previous native standards. In Peking and Canton are two Chinese hospitals which, so far as buildings go, compare favorably with institutions of the better type in the United States. Even the private Chinese hospitals to be found in every city reflect—often pathetically, it is true—the influence of Western ideas.

Hospital standards are a significant index of the status of medical education. In the early days Protestant missionaries in need of assistants did their best in connection with their hospital duties to train a few young men and women. Gradually certain centers for medical education were established. Inadequate facilities and a small staff of overworked doctors could at best turn out, on the average, only intelligent subordinates. Further experience in hospitals under wise guidance enabled a few of those graduates to acquire considerable knowledge and skill. Certain of them after a period of further training abroad became valuable practitioners.

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This system was a pioneer necessity, but it could not be a permanent policy. With the advent of the China Medical Board, and under the leadership of the China Medical Missionary Association, the need of concentrating upon a few centers and of raising these to a higher standard was recognized. It now seems fairly certain that medical education under American and British auspices will be localized in Peking, Tsinan-fu, Shanghai, Changsha, Canton, Hongkong and Cheng-tu. The plan of the China Medical Board is to establish in Peking and Shanghai medical schools of the best type which will train Chinese as general practitioners, offer to both Chinese and foreign doctors opportunities for graduate study and specialization, encourage research particularly with reference to diseases prevalent in the Far East, and promote an interest in public health and preventive medicine.

Another source of influence upon medical education is found in the body of Chinese doctors who have been trained in the United States, Europe, and Japan. In the last named country medical education of an excellent character is given in the best schools, such as that of the Imperial University in Tokio. Unfortunately, most of the Chinese who resort to Japan are graduated from the relatively low grade special schools which do not receive full recognition from the Japanese government. Nevertheless these Japanese-trained Chinese get the point of view of modern medicine and may be counted among the forces which are in some degree promoting it.

The effects of institutional and personal influence upon Chinese medical schools are to be noted everywhere. Governmental training centers, both civil and military, are better equipped and more adequately manned. Standards are being slowly but measurably raised. Modern medicine is officially accepted in theory and increasingly supported in practice. As better trained men gain positions of authority under a reformed system of civil service, there is every reason to expect further progress in both Chinese medical education and hospital administration.

The attempt to provide modern professional training for the Chinese raises a vital question: Is the native mind capable of acquiring the scientific point of view? There is much dogmatizing about the mental traits of the Chinese. The traditional theory is that he is slavishly imitative, capable of astonishing feats of memory, but that he is congenitally lacking in creative imagination, resourcefulness, ability to use his knowledge to solve new problems. The opinions of a score or more of American teachers who are giving instruction to Chinese pupils in missionary secondary schools and colleges may be generalized in some such fashion as this:

The old method of Chinese education which laid all the stress on memorizing the classics, the enormous imitative effort involved in mastering hundreds if not thousands of Chinese characters, the highly conventional nature of social life with its elaborate etiquette, the influence of ancestor worship and its reverence for tradition, undoubtedly tended to destroy initiative and to prevent independent thinking. But Chinese pupils who from early childhood have attended modernized schools which seek to develop these qualities, are not essentially different from American children. The instructors in the pre-medical school of the Peking Union Medical College regard the small and carefully selected group under their charge as perceptibly above the average of the American pupils whom they have taught. The note-books of the Chinese students disclose not only good hand-writing, neat and accurate drawing, creditable English, but close observation and discriminating reports in courses in physics, chemistry and biology.

Modern educational ideas are meeting a cordial reception in China. The Nankai School in Tientsin is a remarkable institution. It offers four years of " middle school " or secondary instruction and is introducing two years of college work. The curriculum includes—besides languages and Chinese classics—manual training, history, economics, science, and mathematics.

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Stress is laid on physical exercise and athletic competition. The head master, Dr. Chang Po Ling, is a man of vision, wisdom, and enthusiasm. He has made a study of Western educational methods. Only recently he spent some time in Teachers College of Columbia University. A majority of the Nankai instructors were trained in the United States. Peiyang University, also in Tientsin, provides technical courses in engineering. Peking University maintains an undergraduate curriculum and professional instruction. Tsinghua College—known as the "indemnity college" because it is maintained by the refunded American share of the Boxer indemnities—is housed in handsome buildings on a beautiful campus in the vicinity of the capital. The graduates are sent for continued study to the United States, having been prepared by a modernized curriculum to enter American schools.

A large part of the credit for the educational progress in China is due to the example set by the system of schools and colleges established throughout the country by missionary societies. The graduates of these institutions, as well as Chinese who have completed their studies abroad, have taken a leading part in the notable increase of governmental primary and secondary schools since the establishment of the Republic. More than four million pupils are now enrolled in these schools. Teacher training centers are being organized and modernized curricula are being introduced. True, only a beginning has been made; but it is a beginning full of promise for a new China. Other signs of a new China are not wanting. The cynical may smile at the mention of the Republic; they may deride the senate and the lower house. The fact remains that the Manchus rule no longer. The forms of republican government may for the moment seem somewhat to mock the Chinese people, but these very forms and names mark a sharp and dramatic break with the old order. They serve as symbols of a new regime, suggesting modern ideas, and inviting to a fuller realization of them. The Chinese are not to be hurried too rapidly. They must be gradually innoculated with novel theories. They are becoming accustomed to the language of popular government; in time they may demand not only the rhetoric but the reality of republican institutions.

As a matter of fact, the present government in Peking is by no means an irresponsible autocracy. Of late it has had to reckon with an organized and powerful public opinion, an unmistakable feeling of nationality. Under the leadership of the "students"—that is, not only school boys and girls, and college graduates,

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but alumni as well—and organizations of business men, a sense of national unity and of national danger has been astonishingly extended and deepened. A jealousy of encroachments from without, a suspicion that men in authority are disloyal to the country, a demand for international justice, a program of industrial autonomy have manifested themselves in striking ways. This national consciousnes seems to have penetrated the remotest parts of the Republic. The "wiseacres" of the Treaty Ports admit that this is a novel phenomenon. There may be something in the awaking giant idea after all.

In the new China women seem likely to have a larger share. School girls and young women students have played a recognized part in the popular movement of the last few months. In the medical profession opportunities have long been offered to women. The new medical schools in Peking and Shanghai will be accessible to them on equal terms with men. The government schools open to them on a large scale for the career of teaching. The missionary schools have rendered no greater service than in providing a modern and idealistic education for the daughters of influential Chinese families. It will be many a year, however, before the condition of the mass of Chinese women will be greatly changed. Outside the cities and the larger towns foot-binding is said to be still practiced.

Of the friendship of China for America to-day there can be no question. The Chinese look to the United States as a relatively disinterested nation that has the desire and the power to secure for them freedom and fair play. There is something pathetic in this faith. Surely, they say, the country that declined to accept an indemnity, that never seized any Chinese territory, that has sent thousands of men and women to do unselfish deeds of mercy and benevolence, that has fought in a world war in behalf of self-government and of justice among nations, will not fail a people who are seeking to realize for themselves American ideals of representative government and of national independence and dignity.

The embarrassment which such an appeal involves is obvious. The situation in the Far East is complex, difficult, almost baffling. It contains perhaps the germs of another mighty conflict. To fix sole responsibility upon any one nation is unfair and futile. It is a world problem the solution of which demands magnanimity and sacrifice by all the interests concerned. The Chinese look to the United States as the one power that can assume the leadership in a statesmanlike attempt to find a solution which will substitute for independent aggressions and dangerous rivalries a cooperation in guaranteeing the integrity of the Republic, and in helping to develop its resources, physical and social, for its sake and for the welfare of the world. In all this is China awake or only dreaming?—*The American Review of Reviews.*

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

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This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Retirement of Sir John Jordan

References: Pp. 306,308,310-16,-318-20,322,324-27,330.

Questions: 1 What is the official position and title of Sir John Jordan? 2. How long has Sir John been in China? 3. When did he become Minister? 4. Name a few reasons why the Chinese respect and like him. 5. What two great ideas and hopes has he had for improving this country? 6. What similarities are pointed out between the conditions in Korea that led to her annexation and present conditions in China? 7. Why has Sir John advocated the building of railroads in China? 8. What are the reasons given by the different officials for their feelings of admiration for Sir John?

Topic 2: The new Italian Settlement in Tientsin

References: Pp. 301-2,334.

Questions: 1. What difference in the status of Chinese residents is pointed out between the Italian and Shanghai Settlements? 2. Why is this matter more simple there than here? 3. What can you say about taxation in the Settlements in Tientsin?

Topic 3: Shanghai Representation

References: Pp. 301-3,346,348.

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the sentence on P. 301, beginning: "No one is brazen enough—"? 2. Explain the use of "pragmatical" and "categorical"? 3. What is "the" Typical Shanghai Method"? 4. What is the editorial argument for more representation of non-British nationals? 5. Explain the terms: camouflage, sugar-coat, fomenters of discord, and "put over." 6. Show how the Chinese attitude has been conciliatory in working on this question.

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Reforestation, and floods in China

References: Pp. 334,336.

Questions: 1. Why is it that floods are a direct result of denuding the mountains of forests? Can you prove this by easy example or demonstration? 2. Show how there has been a double waste of material in the case of the Yiyang coal mine.

Topic 2: The Opium Question

References: Pp. 310,312,318,322. 324,336,338.

Questions: 1. In what way has the British Minister been connected with this matter? 2. Why has he been so interested? 3. Would his personal as well as official interest be of any particular importance? Why? 3. What is the Anti-opium Association doing in Honan? 4. What agencies must co-operate to do this work effectively? 5. Why, do you suppose, did General Wang Chan-yuan change his mind about the burning of the opium seeds? (See the Review for Jan. 10 on this subject).

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. The Tsinghua Students Bank

References: Pp. 344-5.

Questions: 1. Do you consider this bank to be chiefly a savings bank or chiefly a commercial bank? 2. What is the difference between a fixed deposit and a current deposit? 3. What is a budget? 4. Do you think it is a good or a bad plan to have the withdrawal of money subject to the approval of the proctors? 5. State the arguments on both sides of this question. 6. It is said that one of the purposes of the bank is "to cultivate the habit of saving." Why is saving a good thing? Answer this question under two heads; advantages to the individual from saving and advantages to the community. 7. What is the difference between saving and hoarding? 8. What is the difference between saving and investment?

Topic 2. The Panama Canal.

References: P. 351, the last note.

Questions: 1. Where is the Panama canal? 2. What two bodies of water does it connect? 4. Where is the Suez canal? 4. What two bodies of water does it connect? 5. Which of these two canals seems to you to be more important? Why? 6. Which canal is more important to China? 7. Write a paper on this subject: The Comparative Importance of the Suez Panama Canals

Topic 3. Business and Diplomatic Service.

References: Pp. 306-30.

Questions: 1. Make a note of the services and achievements of Sir John Jordan that are directly connected with commercial and economic problems. 2. What reasons are given for his interest in communications? 3. How long did it take Sir John Jordan and his companions to go from Tientsin to Peking? 4. How long does it take today? See the railway time table on p. vi. 5. What service is Sir John thanked for in connection with the Salt Administration? 6. Who is Sir Richard Dane? 7. Do the political or the economic effects of Sir John Jordan's acts seem to you the more important?

Topic 4. Goods Service on China's Railways

References: P. 356.

Questions: 1. What was the revenue of the government railways from goods service in 1918? 2. Is this an increase or a decrease from 1917? 3. Make a table showing the name of each railway and the two kinds of products that were most importanant in its business. 4. Which railways are to a large degree dependent upon mines? 5. Turn to a map and see whether you can guess what was the chief mining product carried over each railway mentioned in answering question four? 6. Which railways are dependent chiefly upon manufactures? 7. Study the totals for each product for the three years and find out for which product the percentage of increase has been greatest?

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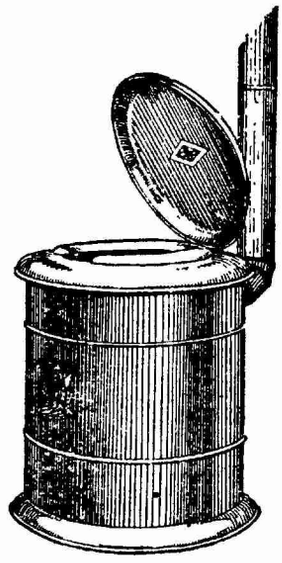

News from North China

John Milne of the Peking Y. M. C. A. has gone to Hongkong on a ten day's trip.

F.W. Maze, Custom's Commissioner of Tientsin, is rapidly recovering from his recent illness and expects to be out again soon.

G. Woodhead, editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, has returned from England after an absence of many months. On his way to China he contracted a malady, and is now recovering.

Under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance, a financial conference will shortly be held in Peking with a view to introducing reforms into the present financial administration in the country.

The President will personally call at the house of the late President General Feng Kwo-chang to offer sacrifices to the deceased on the 24th instant. The President will be accompanied by all the Cabinet ministers.

The Cabinet has sent a circular telegram to the provinces pointing out the importance of the salt revenue and forbidding any of the provincial officials from interfering in its collection or of withdrawing it to meet local needs.

The concert given at the Peking Institute of Fine Arts on Tuesday night by Miss Olga Fischer-Togo, assisted by Maestro Gennaro Brigida and his orchestra, proved to be one of real artistic merit. Many people attended.

The Chinese government has granted exemption from transfer taxes for the deeds for the land purchased by the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation in Peking in view of the philanthropic nature of the work of the Board.

Roger A. Burr, Peking manager of the Chung Mei News Agency, broke a bone in his ankle and seriously tore a ligament, in the hockey game, on Friday a week ago. It is expected that he will be able to work in a few days.

President Hsu Shih-chang will give a luncheon party in the Presidential Palace tomorrow in honor of the members of Parliament. Chinese theatrical performances will be provided. The President will give a speech on the occasion.

The Anfu Club members of Parliament, according to the Chinese press, have demanded full payment of their salaries in silver. Some Chinese newspapers speculate that they may also strike in order to have their demand accepted by the government.

Two houses in the London Mission Compound in Tientsin were broken into by thieves on Monday night. Dr. Peake's house was first entered from the verandah through a small conservatory. Several hundred dollars worth of articles were taken away.

C. E. Seymour and Mrs. Seymour and two children left Tientsin on Wednesday morning for America by way of Shanghai. Mr. Seymour was for several years in charge of the Import Department of Fearon Daniel and Company and is well known as a baseball player.

The first carnival of this season for Tientsin was held in the Recreation Ground Rink yesterday commencing at 9. 15 p. m. Most of the skaters wore fancy costumes. Some awards were given to those for the most original and handsome costumes worn on the occasion.

Miss Katherine Vance, student Field Secretary, for North China, whose headquarters are now in Peking, has gone to Shanghai to attend a conference of all the field secretaries. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Harriet Vance. After the conference they will take a short trip to Canton.

At a recent meeting of the American Association at the Wagons Lits Hotel, the following officers were elected: president, J. E. Baker; vice-president, Murry Sullivan; secretary and treasurer, Mr. Pringle; Executive Committee, C. J. Miner, Dr. Stewart, Mr. Torrance, and D. W. Edwards.

Major Nathan, manager of the Kailan Mining Administration, Tientsin, is leaving next Monday by the Peking-Mukden express for England by way of America. Mrs. Nathan and children will remain in Tientsin. Major Nathan expects to be absent for several months on a business trip.

President Pendleton, of Wellesley College told the students during a recent visit to Peking that the Wellesley girls had chosen the Peking Women's College as their sister college. Miss Grace Boynton, a Wellesley graduate, had come out to join the English department of the Peking College.

The Tientsin American Consulate-General has received a notification that Andrew J. Brewer, now Vice-consul at Changsha, is appointed to the post of Vice-consul at Tientsin. Upon Mr. Brewer's arrival, Vice-Consul H. G. King will return to Peking to continue his studies as student-interpreter.

Not satisfied with the decision delivered by the Peking Local Court of Justice, in the case of the *Kuo Min Kung Pao*, which was suppressed some time ago

by the Police on a charge of publishing articles calculated to disturb peace and order, Sun Chi-yi, its editor, has appealed to the Metropolitan High Court of Justice.

The first ordinary meeting of the International Christian Fellowship for the present session was held in the Hall of the North China Union Language School on Wednesday evening when a paper was read by Lieut. Colonel Fredrich on "What is the use of Churches?" The meeting was conducted by Dr. Wilder.

The new charge d'affaires of the Italian legation, Marquis Carlo Durazzo, has assumed his duties. Marquis Durazzo while acting as charge d'affaires carries with him plenipotentiary power. He has held many important diplomatic positions before and is considered as one of the most promising of Italian diplomats.

There is a report in circulation that the government is now engaged in negotiations with an Italian for the purchase of submarines. Important naval officers question the wisdom of buying submarines at a time when the country still remains disunited and more important questions are demanding the attention of the government.

The marriage of Captain Eva Wilkinson and Ensign Arthur Ludbrook of the Salvation Army will take place January 31, in the Salvation Army Hall on Morrison Street, Peking. Ensign Ludbrook came to Peking from England two years ago and has been connected chiefly with the office work. Miss Wilkinson came from New Zealand.

Miss Ruth Stahl of the music department of the Woman's College has returned to Peking from Tientsin where she went to meet her sister, Minta, who has come out under the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church to teach music in the Keene School. Miss Minta Stahl came to Peking to spend a few days with her sister.

A report is in circulation to the effect that Pan Fu, Vice-Minister of Finance, may be appointed Governor of Shantung and that the present Governor of Shantung, Mr. Chu, may be transferred to Honan. The quarrel between the Prime Minister and the An Fu Club regarding the appointment of Pan Fu to be Finance Vice-minister has not yet been settled.

The Assistant Judge of the British Supreme Court, Skinner Turner, opened court yesterday at the British Consulate court room. Mr. Turner arrived from Shanghai Tuesday night. Only three cases are on the docket. A libel suit for $3,000 damages filed by the *North China Star* against Mr. Rasmussen, editor of the *Tientsin Evening News*, is one of them.

E. Marzoli, contractor and architect, and prominent member of the Italian community in Tientsin, who left that port last April on a six months visit to his native land, has returned; bringing with him the backing of the three largest Italian banks for his new firm called the "Compagina Italiana d'extremo Oriente," and three new firm members.

Dr. C. C. Wang, Councillor of the Ministry of Communications, is leaving Peking tonight for Siberia as China's official representative on the Allied Technical Board for the Administration of the Siberian and Chinese Eastern Railways. Dr. Jieme Tien-yu, the late Director-general of the Hukwang Railways, was the first Chinese representative on that board.

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Rev. Clare K. Searles, of the M. E. Mission. Peking, and daughter Katherine, together with Mrs. H. E. King, left Peking on Thursday for America, going *via* Korea and Japan and sailing from Yokohama on the *s. s. Nanking*. H. E. King, who is Dean of the Graduate School, of the Peking Union University, is at present in Ann Arbor, where he has lately undergone a successful operation.

The new union of industrial guilds in Tientsin was formally organized with much ceremony at the Chamber of Commerce quarters on Wednesday. Five hundred merchants were present. Chao Chun-ching, a silk merchant, was selected as temporary chairman by acclamation. He advocated in a speech that the commercial public should accept responsibility for the welfare of the country.

A pretty wedding took place at the British Legation Chapel on Monday afternoon when William Whitton, resident engineer at the British legation, was married to Miss Helen Knight McGregor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McGregor, Ardrossan, Scotland. The Rev. E. J. Bentley conducted the ceremony, and the bride was given away by A. Rose, H. B. M. Commercial Attache.

As an unusually large crowd of skaters in the Club Rink in Peking were gliding along to the jazz music of the band on Sunday afternoon, a roaring noise was heard overhead, but they went on about their merriment, taking it for another dust storm. Suddenly a big red flame made its appearance through the roof, and a panic took place among the skaters, who hastened to get out of the structure. No damage was however done.

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Yang Hsiao-lin, representative of the Grain Guild in the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce, announced in the Chamber on Tuesday that four Japanese university students had been visiting the ports of China in an endeavor to open relations with the various Chinese students' unions. One report states that these men are enlisting aid for a liberal uprising to overturn their government in favor of more democratic rule; another has it, says the *North China Star*, that they are spies endeavoring to get at the source of, and break up the boycott propaganda.

Peking, January 17, 1920.

News from Central China

The civil governor of the province is considering the extension of the commercial port of Wuchang with the view of founding a modern city. Definite steps have been planned and surveying work will soon be started.

A special banquet is to be given on Saturday afternoon by the military and civil governors of Hupeh at Wuchang in honor of the Consuls-General at Hankow. All Chinese high officials in this center are also invited.

An exhibition of American Red Cross films will be given in the Chinese Y. M. C. A. hall in Hankow on Saturday evening. Invitations have been issued to all Chinese members of the Wu-Han Branch of the Chinese Red Cross Association.

High salaried men are being employed by the Hupeh government to be opium prohibition inspectors in the province. These inspectors are also to inspect the forestry conditions in their respective circuit and to report same from time to time.

P. S. Heintzleman, new U. S. Consul-General at Hankow, paid a visit to General Wang Chan-yuan, Military Governor of Hupeh, at the end of last week. General Wang returned a complimentary visit to the American Consul at the Consulate in Hankow.

The *Cheng Yih Pao* in Hankow is publishing a series of stories relative to the atrocities and incidents connected with the Japanese rules in Korea. These stories are written in pei-hua and appear under the caption: "Please read the sufferings of a subdued nation."

The Banque Industrielle de Chine is opening a branch in Hankow in the next few weeks. Their office will be temporarily in Racine and Company's buildings, and Mr. Cornu, manager of the Tientsin branch, is making arrangements for the opening of the Hankow branch.

News has been received that southern military leaders in Hupeh border are taking up the question of opium prohibition in the region under their jurisdiction. It is understood that a note has been sent to the southern government, demanding that the opium taxation should be abolished at once.

Major-General Chang Ching-tang, brother of Military Governor Chang Ching-yao of Hunan, is reported to have married a girl who was taken by force in a sedan chair by his soldiers one midnight. This girl had been betrothed to a merchant in Changsha and is of a reputable family.

The authorities in Szechuen are making arrangements to institute a national loan of $3,000,000 to different expenditures. There is much dispute as to nature of this loan. The original plan purports to be a provincial loan, but one term has it that reimbursements are to be made from the government budget.

In trying to arrest an opium smuggler in the Chinese city of Hankow, a policeman was shot dead by the smuggler. According to information from various sources, the smuggling of opium and morphia has become a regular trade followed by many Chinese in Hankow with headquarters in the Japanese Concession.

Captain Thomas A. Kearney, formerly assistant chief of the Bureau of Ordinance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and late in command of the *U.S.S. Brooklyn*, has taken command of the U. S. warships constituting the Yangtze River Patrol. He will use the *U.S.S. Wilmington* on an up river inspection trip this week.

It is reported that the Ministry of Communications is contemplating to establish telephone administrations in Shasi and Ichang, two inland commercial ports in Hupeh. Officers have been despatched to make preliminary inspections as to the advisability of having telephone installations in these inland ports.

The lecture on kitchen sanitation for Chinese cooks in Hankow employed by households of all nationalities was delivered by the Rev T. K. Hu on Tuesday in the Y. M. C. A. hall under the suspices of the American Women's Club. The meeting was well attended and valuable information was given to the Chinese cooks.

Doctor Shelton of the Foreign Christian Mission in Szechuen was seized by a band of Chinese outlaws

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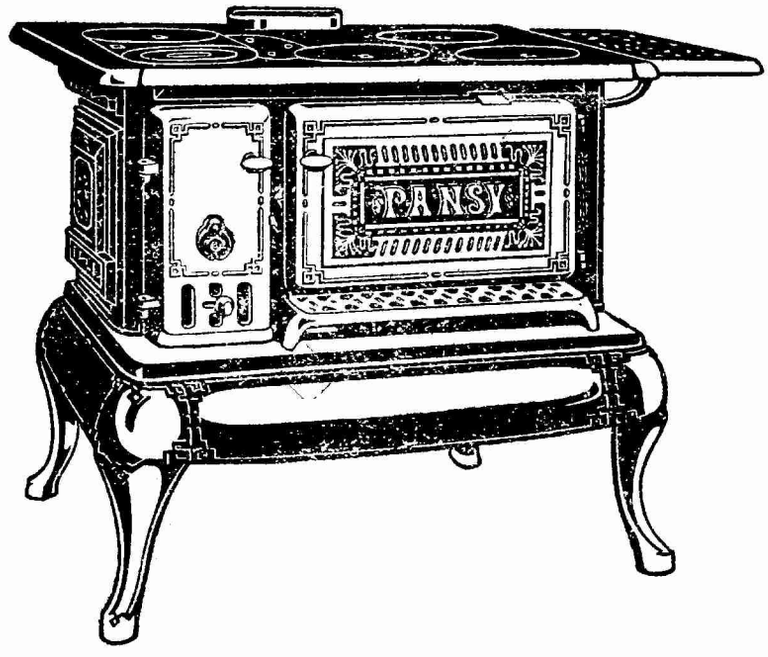

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about two weeks ago while on his way from Szechuen to Yunnanfu with his wife and two daughters. Only Doctor Shelton of this missionary party was kidnapped, while his wife and daughters were allowed to proceed to Yunnanfu. The fate of the kidnapped is not known here.

A motion was raised in a conference held in the Government Mining Bureau in Wuchang to induce General Li Yuan-hung former president of the Republic, and his colleagues to invest in mining enterprises in Hupeh. Most of the mining companies in Hupeh launched by Chinese merchants are not very successful because of the financial trouble they have in pushing their schemes to success.

The incident in Changteh resulting in the death of Dr. O. T. Logan, head of the American Presbyterian Mission, has been peacefully settled by the Chinese authorities with the American Consul at Changsha, according to a telegram from General Feng Y-hsiang, Chinese Christian military leader in Hunan. A monumental tablet will be erected in the memory of Dr. O. T. Logan.

The Provincial Agricultural and Industrial Bank of Hupeh will soon open their head office in Wuchang with an authorized capital of $600,000. The Bank is a joint undertaking of the provincial government and the merchants, and will engage chiefly in promoting agriculture and industries. Student inspectors will shortly be sent out to study the local industrial and agricultural conditions in various places.

The annual meeting of the Religious Tract Society of North and Central China was held in Hankow on January 16, when the Rev. M. B. Birrel presided. Rev S. H. Little of the American Church Mission presented the annual report in the absence of the Rev George Miles, the treasurer. The number of books and tracts issued during the past year amounted to 1,593,552 to the value of $18,970.42.

The Hunan gentry have lodged one more complaint with the Central government against General Ching-yao, Military Governor, for the purchase of 2,000,000 piculs of Hunan rice which General Chang is going to place on different markets for sale. General Chang declares that he is doing so to raise necessary funds as the government has got behind with rations. He has obtained permission from Peking to engage in this rice deal.

The Tuchuns of Szechuen and Yunnan have received a note from the Peking authorities urging them to remove once for all the opium curse from among the people and send a detailed report on the progress of the prohibition work to the Central government. According to the note, the conditions of the cultivation of opium in these provinces were reported to the government with accompanied complaints by some foreigners.

The Wuchang Cotton Mill No 1 which was formed by Chinese merchants in Hankow with painstaking efforts for several years will be opened this month. The Yu Hua Cotton Mill promoted by a wealthy Chinese is now being built, the machinery being ordered from the United States. The Chen Huan Cotton Mill is the third one under contemplation hy the Chinese merchants in Hankow with a capital of $3,000,000.

Frank B. Lenz of the Nanchang Y. M. C. A., Kiangsi, is interesting himself in a research into the Chinese methods of making porcelain and pottery wares in Ching-to-chen, the pottery and porcelain center of China and of the world centuries ago because of its site being near to the enormous supply of excellent clay around the Poyan Lake. English versions of the methods will be sent to his many friends in America for scientific study.

The local Chinese churches have received an appeal in the form of handbills from some Korean Christians. The whole story of the attempted independence movement by the Koreans in March, 1919, was set forth in full length in the handbills, and some most notorious atrocities the Korean subjects suffered at the hands of the Japanese also mentioned. The appeal ends in a request that all Chinese Christians shall offer prayers for the early emancipation of Korea.

The first American owned Chinese daily in Central China made its debut in Hankow on Sunday under the name of *Chung Shun Pao Daily News*. The proprietor C. S. Lotung is an American merchant in general imports and exports, having offices in Tientsin, Changsha, Kiukiang and newly established in Hankow. Mr. Lotung will undertake to make connections between American financiers and Chinese mining interests in Hankow to exploit mines others than these owned by the Hupeh Government Mining Bureau.

At a recent meeting, a motion was set on foot by the Chinese gentry in Hwangshikong, a port of call on the Yangtze River in Hupeh, to adopt measures to make Hwangshikong a modern commercial port. The latter port is an important trading center of cotton, flax and ramie. It is the center of some of the most important mining enterprises in China, namely, the smelting factories of the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal Company, and the works of the Hupeh Government Mining Bureau with its railways. The Japanese have an Iron transportation office in this locality.

A strongly worded telegram was sent to Peking by General Wu Pei-fu in Hunan making attacks on the recent attitude of the Japanese toward the Foochow outrage and the boycott of Japanese in China. Some excerpts are: "Since our government is having a policy of friendship for Japan, such open outrage on Chinese citizens as the Foochow incident should not be the result." "Liberty of the press and liberty of speech are definitely prescribed in our Constitution, and it is height of absurdity for the Japanese diplomatic officials to warn the government not to interfere with them."

All the American citizens in Nanchang, Kiangsi, were invited to attend a reception given in their honor on January 3 by the members of the Kiangsi Provincial Assembly, Educational Union, Agricultural Society of Kiangsi and the Nanchang Merchants' Guild Union. The Chinese hosts took this opportunity to express before their American guests their thanks to the American people and their government for the stand they took in making reservations to the Shantung question in the peace treaty. The Americans responded, expressing their thanks for the good will of the Chinese people. The reception took place in the Provincial Assembly Hall and was well attended.

Hankow, January 17, 1920.

News From Honan

A branch of the Students' Union has been organized in Taikang.

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Garrison Commissioner Pao of Kweite has decided to order his soldiers to adopt the saving plan.

The salaries of the prison superintendents are as follows: (1) First class $70; (2) Second class $50; and (3) Third class $32.

The registration of the Yu Feng Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills was granted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

The winter vacation of the government schools will begin on the 19th inst., but that of Mission schools the end of this month.

Ch'en Tien Wu of Sichwan, a graduate of the High Normal School, was decorated, because he had contributed 8 mow of land (the cost of which is more than $520.00) for educational purposes.

The Military Governor was requested by Honan students returned from the Chefoo Naval Academy to telegraph the Ministry of the Navy asking for the restoration of 1916 regulation of the said institution.

A telegram was sent by the schools, teachers and directors in Kaifeng asking the President and the Prime Minister not to accept the resignation of those teachers in Peking who had gone on strike for payment of their salaries in cash and the removal of Fu Yu Fen, vice minister of the Ministry of Education.

A dinner party was held by the Y. M. C. A. on the 14th. inst. to entertain the christian members of the association. More than thirty persons were present and a speech was given by Hu T'ing chang, one of the Chinese secretaries, expressing his feeling in visiting the Hongkong, Macao, Swatow and Canton Associations.

The inaugural meeting of the National Goods Upholding Association in Taikang was held at the Citizens' Self Administration Society on the 11th, inst. Lin Chun Hsiu, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, was elected to be the president while Kuo Ch'eng Chang and Ho Ju Sin to be the vice-presidents. Twenty persons were elected to be members of the Legislative Committee and fifty to be inspectors. More than 300 persons have joined the association there already.

T. J. K.

Kaifeng, Honan, Jan. 15, 1820.

News from South China

Five hangers have already been built at Shi Tai Fu Wey, Honam, Canton, for the landing of the Italian Aerial Fleet. It is the first landing place in China.

Dr. C. K. Edmunds, president of Canton Christian College, has returned to America on business in connection with the extension of that institution.

A. J. Hughes, managing director of the China United Insurance Society, Ltd., of Shanghai, is now in Canton on business. The society planning to open an office here.

Leo Allen Bergholz, American Consul-General reappointed to the port of Canton last month, will be the guest of honor of the Chinese-American Association at a banquet next week.

On the evening of January 10, at 7:30 o'clock, Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" will be presented

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by students of the Third Year Middle School, Canton Christian College.

The Y. W. C. A. has purchased a piece of land of about 240 chengs in Tai Lee Hong, inside the city, for the construction of a new building to cost more than twenty thousand dollars.

The Hongkong Races will begin on February 11, and will continue for four days. The annual race meeting is one of the biggest events in the colony, and many residents of Canton attend.

Miss T. Lytton of the Methodist Missions in America, is spending a few days in Canton. She will visit the girls' schools of the Methodist Mission in China and other parts of the Orient.

The Eight Districts Educational Association has elected Chang Chin-fang, the Acting Civil Governor of Kwangtung, as president and Mr. Lu Chi as vice-president of the Association for the ensuing year.

West River:—Estimates of 1915 $11,369,000: additional cost, $8,131,000; North River:—$10,900,000; and East River:—$4,600,000; making a grand total cost for controlling the three rivers at $35,000,000.

A. Linbird has been elected Worshipful Master of the Masonic Club in Shameen, Canton. Among those present at the ceremony were officers from the District Lodge Star of South China, No. 2013 E. C. of Hongkong.

The Christians in Canton have united to fight gambling. More than fifty organizations will be represented in a mass meeting to be held Saturday, January 10, at the Canton Hospital compound, to open the campaign.

An interesting amendment has been introduced by several members of parliament here that officers and men of the army and navy, unless in accordance with law, shall not interfere in politics nor concurrently hold civil offices.

T. T. Chong, founder and former president of the Industrial and Commercial Bank, Ltd., of Hongkong, will leave shortly on a business trip to America and Canada. Mr. Cheng will be accompanied by Yung Hin-lun of Hongkong.

The Canton Y. M. C. A., now having more than two thousand members, has elected the following officers for 1920; president, Dr. Lau Tung-sang; vice-president, C. Y. Chen Kie-woon; secretary, Yan Cho-kwan; and treasurer, Dr. Kwong Poon-shek.

Mrs. Hugh J. Chisholm, a wealthy resident of Portland was an interested sightseer of Canton's wonders last week. Mrs. Chisholm is well known in Pacific Coast social circles. She is said to be worth more than $50,000,000. She was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. R. Oxnard.

The students of the Government Law School have taken an oath to maintain the strike until Mr. Laiman, the newly appointed principal, is ousted. The rejected principal is said to have called on the Acting Governor to tender his resignation, but it was not accepted. He is urged to retain the position and await for a solution of the present trouble.

Consequent on the capture at Canton of four small gunboats which were smuggling rice to Macao, there is a lack of supply from the inland, and the price is now $1 for eight catties. The authorities in Chin-

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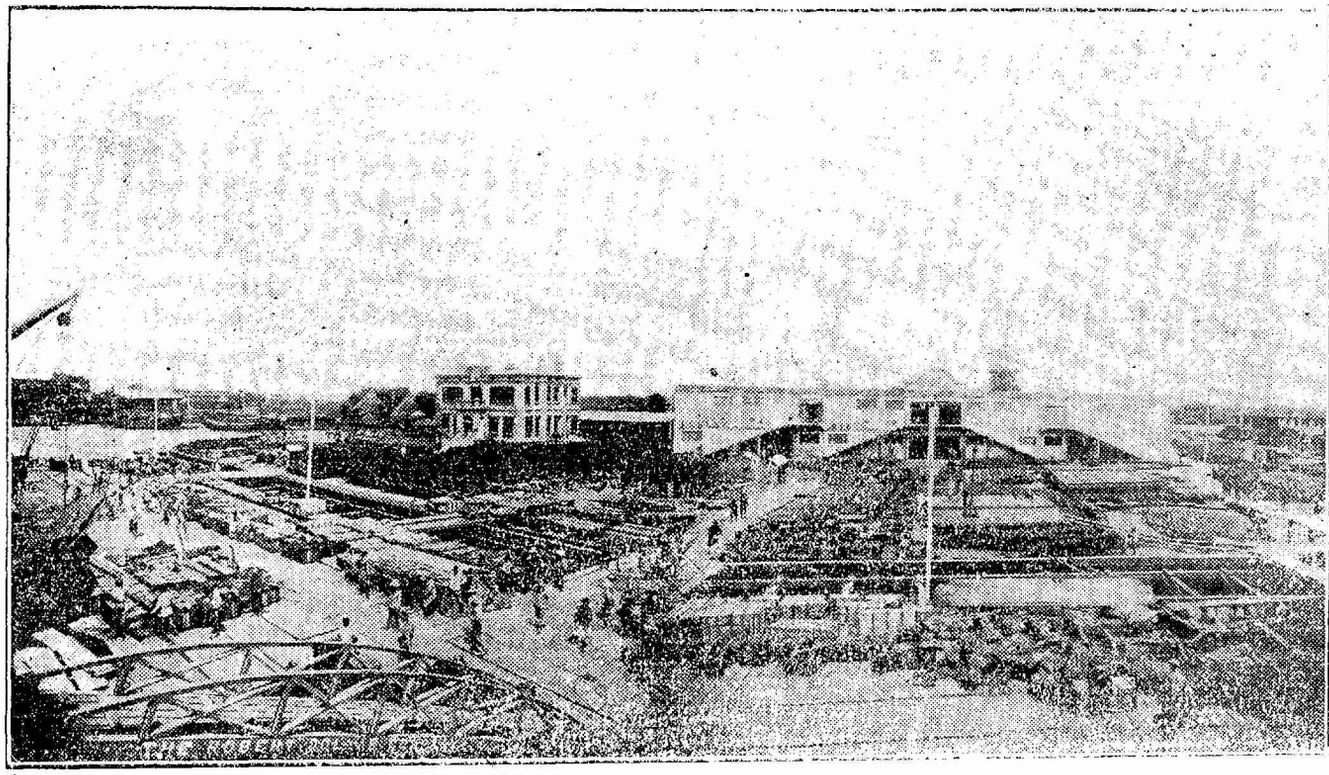

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shan, however, allow each person to carry 40 cents worth of rice to Macao; therefore a great many rice buyers are seen daily going to and fro between the two places.

The girl students of the Government Normal School have voted for a strike because of the dismissal of their principal, To Shou-shun, by the Acting Civil Governor and the appointment of Ho Chi-fun. The girl students declared that the new principal is unqualified for the position because of her social standing, and have demanded the appointment of a better qualified woman for this important post.

Dr. Robert A. Woods of Boston, a well-known social service expert, was entertained at dinner on the evening of January 6 by Yang Wing-tai, Commissioner of Finance, and General Ngai Bong-ping, Commissioner of Police, at the Finance Bureau building. Among these present were Mr. O. Y. Chen Kie-woon, Mr. Lockwood of the Y. M. C. A., Captain Tsao Yu-ying and members of the staff of the Municipality.

A few days ago a big fire broke out in Wenchin a place opposite Macao (in the former Harbor) and within a few hours 190 matsheds were destroyed. All the occupants were poor boat people. A number of gentlemen in Macao, including Messrs. Lu Lim-youh and Li Kun-chuen, dispatched early the next morning a supply of congee and cotton coats for distribution among the people, thus saving them from death by severe cold and hunger.

The Civil Governor has instructed the magistrates in the different districts in this province to select a number of students to be sent to France, and the magistrate of Tungken District reported that he has selected four students from the district, but that he could not now appropriate funds for the purpose. The gentry of Tungken, however, have promised to contribute 160 taels to each of the selected students, so that they may be able to study abroad.

A big party of American women, with Miss Stella M. Weyer of Washington, D. C., as conductor, arrived in Canton on January 3, for the purpose of sight seeing. The party was as large as the recent Worley party and there was a large number of young ladies among them. The party stayed at the Victoria Hotel and was composed of Mrs. F. S. Dunlap, and the Misses E. C. Stockdale, M. B. Thistle, S. M. Weyer, all of Washington, D. C.; Miss E. H. Spaulding of Haverhill, Mass.; Miss R. F. Benshaw, of Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss J. G. Streace, Kansas City, Missouri.

Esao Yu-ying has been the Director of the Board of Conservancy Works since the death of the late Admiral Tan Hsia Heng which took place in July, last year. In his introduction to the report, Mr. Tsao says that he earnestly hopes that the Provincial Assembly will favorably consider the recommendations of the Board by levying an additional tax on land of from 30 to 40 cents per mow so that sufficient funds may be available to enable the board to carry out their schemes within about fifteen years, for "without the introduction of a complete flood control the prosperity of this province cannot be expected."

Dorothy Dix, one of the best-known writers in newspapers in the United States was in Canton with the Raymond-Whitcomb party composed of the following:—Mrs. Charles H. Eaton, Boston; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Gilmer, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Stone, Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. George West, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Woods. The party is being conducted by Mr. Albert L. Farwell. They left San Francisco September 20, 1919, and travelled through Hawaii, Japan, Korea, North China, the Philippines, Java, and will proceed from Hongkong to Ceylon, Burma, India, Egypt and the Nile, the Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Italy and France, returning to the United States by the Atlantic route.

According to calculated estimates given by Mr. G. W. Olivecrona, Engineer-in-chief of the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung, the total expenditure needed to construct the flood control works in the North River region will amount to $10,900,000 and the time reqired for the undertaking will extend to a period of eight years. The following table shows in round figures the total cost for putting the West, North and East Rivers out of danger of inundating the land. "The total region thus saved will extend from Siusiang Gorge in the West to the mountain ranges to the East of Sheklung, and from Felai Gorge in the North to Macao in the South," says the report.

In concluding his report the Engineer-in-chief recommends that the board, in order to carry out the works needed when funds are available, "should be invested with authority to:

"a. Employ the funds that may be available for conservancy purposes according to approved plans;

"b. Appropriate lands, houses, waterways and other property, private or common, that may be necessary for conservancy purposes;

"c. Organize the works and to decide upon the order in which they shall be executed;

"d. Command means of transportation from the Government's Transport fleet;

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"e. Requistition necessary numbers of government forces to be stationed at the working places, if needed, for the protection of the works.

"Following these lines with such changes as time and progress of the work may demand, the flood problem should; within the time proposed, be brought to a satisfactory solution."

H. W.

Canton, January 9, 1920.

Who's Who in China

Y. C. Whang, Director-General of the Chinese Government Railways

(黃賛熙司長)

Mr. Y. C. Whang, Chief of the Railway Department and Director-General of the Chinese Government Railways, has earned the reputation of being the most systematic and hardest worker of all the officials in the Chinese Government Railway Administration. Due to his long years of service, he is recognized as an authority on railway matters.

Mr. Whang is a native of Min Hou Hsien, Fukien Province, and is now forty seven years of age. He studied at Queen's College, Hongkong.

Directly after leaving school in 1892 he worked in the Traffic Department of the Tientsin-Shankaikwan Railway and in 1901 he was transferred to the Railway Administration as translator. In 1907 he was appointed Chinese Auditor of the same line and in 1911 he was appointed Chief of the Statistical Division concurrently.

After the establishment of the Republic, he was transferred to the Ministry of Communications, and has since held various responsible positions, such as the member of the Unification of Accounts and Statistics Commission and Chief of the Traffic and Transportation Section. In 1915 he was appointed Assistant Director of the Railway Department.

In the middle of August, 1916, he was appointed Senior Clerk of the Ministry. He went to Japan, in 1917, under Ministerial Order, to attend the fifth China-Japan Through Traffic Conference as a delegate. In the same year he was detached to the Peking Mukden Line as Chief of the General Affairs Department.

During Chang Hsun's Monarchical Movement he volunteered his service in the Republican army and was appointed by General Tuan Chi-jui, to assist in the work of the Department of Communications of the Republican forces. Mr. Whang was then holding concurrently the position of Chief of General Affairs Department of the Peking-Mukden Railway. It was at this critical moment that he, in co-operation with Dr. C. C. Wang, then Director of the Peking-Mukden Railway, rendered perhaps the most valuable service to the Republican cause in preventiug the Southward movement of the Monarchical troops from Manchuria by suddenly cutting off the supply of cars outside of Shankaikwan. In recognition of the services rendered in this campaign he was given the first Class Golden Decoration of the Ministry of War. Immediately after the defeat of Chang Hsun, he was appointed Assistant Councillor of the Ministry of Communications.

In 1918 he took an active part in the work of the Plague Prevention Commission, for which he was promoted to the official rank of the "Selected Class." Two months later, he was appointed Director of the East section of the Lung Hai Railway. During his term of office on this line, Mr. Whang made a thorough investigation of the conditions of the intricate Likin system which was strangling the business of the operating section of the Lung Hai Line, and suggested a series of effective remedies to the Central government.

In January, 1919, he was appointed Chief of the Railway Department and acting concurrently as Director of the Railway Through Traffic Administration and Vice-Chairman of the Commission on the Codification of Railway Laws. In December of the same year, he was appointed concurrently Director General of the Han Yueh Chuan Railway and of the Chinese Government Railways.

He is the recipient of many decorations both from the Ministry of Communications and the Central government among which are the second Class Chih Ho and the second Class Wen Hu.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

January 16. Peking dispatch tells of plans to establish government mint in Chinese territory of Shanghai.——Tests of wireless telephones at Peking successful.

January 17. Proposed establishment of new tea bank with $5,000,000 capital announced in Peking.

January 20. George Lanning, well known Shanghai educator, dies.

January 21. Chinese government informed that the Japanese government, now that the treaty of peace has been signed, is ready to begin negotiations for the restoration of Shantung to China.

JAPAN

January 15. Text of Emperor's peace rescript made public.

SIBERIA

January 15. Siberian towns reported to be taking up anti-Japanese boycott.——Anti-Kolchak troops control Irkutsk.

January 20. Semenoff proclaims self as temporary ruler in Siberia extending his jurisdiction into China.

January 21. Siberia said to be seeking immediate peace from Bolsheviks.

GENERAL

January 15. President Wilson declares League question must be submitted to people of United States.——Italy proposes to annex Fiume and in the event of its independence to seek compensation in Albania.

January 16. British rail dispute said to be at a deadlock.——Time limits are set for Germany to meet all obligations fixed.——First Italian plane pathfinder starts Rome-Tokio flight.

January 17. Time limit fixed for Hungary to reply to treaty of peace.

January 18. Paul Deschanel elected president of France.——New borders for Hungary are defined by peace pact.——Holland is notified that the Kaiser is wanted.

January 19. French liner *Afrique* bound for west Africa sinks near La Rochelle with a reported loss of 450 lives.——British railway men accept government's terms.

January 20. United States troops will leave Siberia for home February 10, according to official announcement.——Compromise in treaty deadlock may be effected in United States Senate.

January 21. China Mail steamer China goes on rocks in Nagasaki harbor, passengers and cargo reported safe.——President Wilson and former Secretary of State Bryan split on ratification of treaty of peace.——Admiral Jellicoe recalled to England from West Indies.

Men and Events

A billiard match was played between Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, C. I. E., and Mr. Shen, at the Union Club on Thursday evening, January 22, at 9: 30.

Dr. G. E. Danton and Mrs. Danton of the faculty of Tsing Hua College, Peking, are on a trip in South China and arrived in Shanghai this week.

J. W. Jamieson, Acting British Consul-General during the absence of Sir Everard Fraser, at Shanghai, departed for Canton on Saturday, January 17, on the *c. m. s. Tungchow.*

Harry A. Lucker, Esq., of Tientsin, who recently retired from the practice of law to enter mercantile business, has consented to act as Deputy Clerk of the United States Court in that Consular District.

The committee of the Union Club has announced that the first Sunday in each month will be "Club Day," commencing February 1, when the club will be open from 11 a. m. on and members will be allowed to bring their families, and friends to visit the club also for tiffin, tea, and dinner.

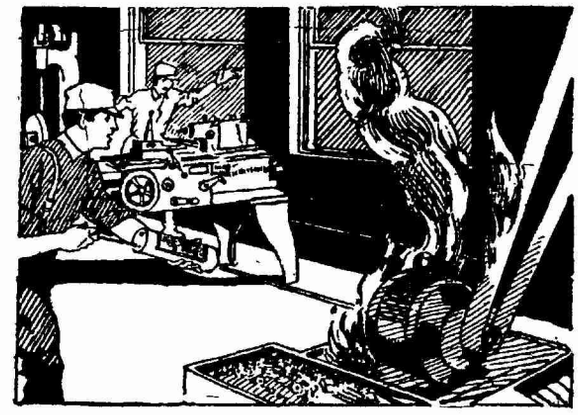
J. H. & C. K. Eagle of 265 4th Avenue New York, a leading American silk manufacturing concern is reopening its offices in Shanghai after two years of inactivity, during the war. The office will be in charge of George B. Williams, assistant treasurer who has arrived in Shanghai and who is now staying at the Astor House.

A meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held in the lecture room, 5 Museum Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday afternoon, January 28. Roy Chapman Andrews, associate curator of mammals, American Museum of Natural History, New York City will address the meeting on "An Expedition Into Little Known Yunnan."

The University of Paris has decided to have a faculty to teach Chinese literature. It is understood that learned Chinese scholars will be invited from China to teach Chinese literature and the French government has requested the Chinese government to send to France a list of the books in the Imperial library to use as references.

The China Mail steamer, *China*, due to reach Shanghai from San Franicsco, Honolulu and Japan ports on January 21, ran aground outside of Nagasaki and was immoveable on the rocks. The passengers, according to a message received at the local office here, were taken back to Nagaski and all the cargo was removed. Details of the wreck are not known.

Woman Is Dead, Score Missing As Mill Burns



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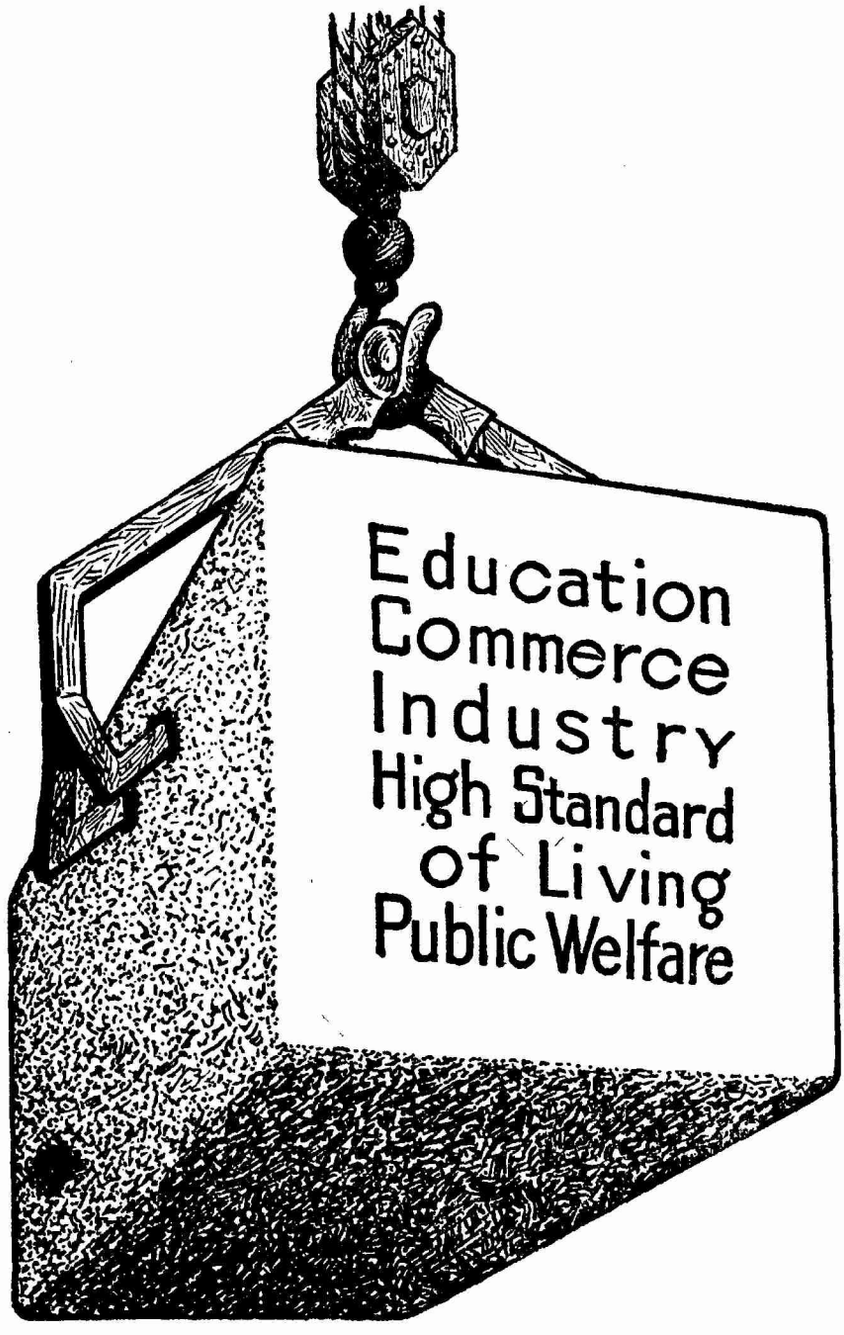

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M. R. Nicholson, who represented the Treasury Department of the United States government at the Chinese Tariff Revision Conference in Shanghai in 1918 has returned to this city. Since leaving Shanghai Mr. Nicholson has been connected with an American firm Jackson & Co., and has been stationed in Siam, and Straits Settlements. He is staying at the Astor House.

Wang Tsing-wei, the founder of the Societe Franco-Chinoise d'Education Paris-Shanghai, and the promoter of the South-West University, gave a very interesting lecture at the World's Chinese Students' Federation, on Tuesday, January 20, on the subject of "Chinese Students in France." Mr. Wang has visited France four times and is well qualified to speak on the subject of the conditions of Chinese students in France.

H. T. S. Greene, president of the International Banking Corporation, and Arthur Kavanagh, vice-president of the National City Bank and a director of International Banking Corporation, passed through Shanghai last week on the *Empress of Asia* enroute to Manila. They will return to Shanghai in about five weeks. Mr Greene was formerly manager of the Shanghai branch of the International Banking Corporation.

Five members were elected to the French Municipal Council at the election held on Thursday, January 16, in the French Municipal Hall, Shanghai. Only 148 of the 762 qualified voters appeared to cast ballots. X. Dard and A. Chapeaux (French) were elected to the council for two-year terms; F. Schwyzer, one-year term; and J. W. Gallagher, Cyril H. C. Platt for two-year term. The Rev. F. Sollou was elected chairman of the land commission and Albert Jost as his colleague.

Ralph A. Ward, secretary of the Chinese Section of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Church, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City, is in Shanghai this week on his way to Peking and America. Mr. Ward in company with several other representatives of the Methodist organizations has been in China for several months making a general survey of missionary work in this country. A general meeting will be held in Peking next week at which the entire subject will be discussed and a definite program formulated. The Methodist churches in America recently concluded an extensive campaign in support of foreign missions and the campaign in China will depend upon the reports issued from the Peking conference.

Some idea of the extent to which the daily newspapers of America are read is indicated in the paid circulations of the following well known journals, the figures for which are reproduced from a recent issue of the *Editor and Publisher* of New York:

Name of Paper	Daily Circulation
New York Sunday American	876,094
New York Evening Journal	685,428
Chicago Sunday Tribune	666,496
Chicago Sunday Herald-Examiner	593,170
New York Sunday World	556,880
New York Sunday Times	501,650
Philadelphia Evening Bulletin	446,311
Chicago Daily Tribune	424,588
Boston Morning Post	407,787
Chicago Daily News	377,769

Aero Club to Entertain Italian Airmen

The entertainment of the pilots of the Italian Rome-Tokio flight while in Shanghai, is being planned by the Aero Club of Shanghai. The greeting will probably take the form of an exhibition of flying by local Italian aviators and a tiffin.

The permanent organization of the club was perfected this week and the following officers elected: Brodie A. Clark, president; T. E. Doremus and Y. C. Tong, vice-presidents; L. M. Bocker and P. K. Chu, secretaries; L. M. Bocker, temporary treasurer. The executive committee of the club will be composed of its officers and Tong Shao-yi, J. Edward Doyle, Major W. R. McBain, G. M. Bena, M. Madier and H. K. Chow.

Far Eastern American Bar Association

The Association met in the United States Court Room on Monday, January 12, at 5:30 with a goodly attendance, the President in the chair. Minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. Messrs. F. J. Schuhl and Frank E. Bible were elected to active membership and being present expressed their appreciation of their election. Vice-Consul Paul Faison, en route from Canton to Nanking, and who was elected to membership in the Association some time ago, also spoke and expressed his pleasure at meeting with his fellow members.

The President then read his annual report which was followed by a vote of thanks and will appear in full in our next issue.

A motion was adopted to recommend some slight changes in the existing incorporation act (which appears elsewhere in this issue) but to retain it as a whole rather than to enact a new one.

Election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Judge Charles S. Lobingier.

Vice President for China south of the Yangtse and ex officio Chairman of the Shanghai branch, James B. Davies.

Vice President for North China, and Japan, Edgar Pierce Allen.

Vice President for the Philippines, Eugene A. Perkins.

Sec. and Treas. Nelson E. Lurton.

At the suggestion of the President it was expressed as the sense of the meeting that in all local affairs the chairman of the Shanghai branch should represent the association.

Tsinan Notes

On Tuesday, January 13, Military Governor T'ien Chung-yu gave a dinner in honor of H. B. M. Consul General J. T. Pratt, who was celebrating his

forty-fourth birthday, and in honor of American Vice Consul N. F. Allman's recent engagement to Miss Mary Louise Hamilton of the American Presbyterian Mission of the East Suburb.

In order to welcome the new Military Governor, T'ien Chung-yu, Givil Governor Ch'u Ying-kuang gave a dinner on Wednesday, January 14, to a number of Chinese official and foreign business men and missionaries.

Roger Greene, resident director of the China Medical Board, and his secretary, Miss Hulda Kupfer, spent several days in Tsinan this week to prepare material for the coming Medical Conference in Peking.

On Saturday, January 17, Mrs. Carr's French class gave an entertainment at the British Consulate o raise money for the Blind Girls' Home in Mukden. \fter the program Mrs. Pratt served tea and reeshments. The total contributions amounted to wo hundred and eighty dollars.

It is learned from reliable sources that Police Commissioner Chin, who was implicated in the disgraceful affair of January 1, will be removed in the very near future.

The inter-provincial conference of the English Baptist Mission adjourned on Wednesday, January 14. Delegates from Shansi, Shensi, and Shantung as well as a Baptist Commission from England were present at these meetings.

American School Fund

The following is a list of contributions received during the week ending January 24, 1920:

INDIVIDUALS—OUTPORTS

	Taels
N. I. Turenne.....B. A. T., Chuanchin.....	50.
	50.

INDIVIDUALS—SHANGHAI

	Taels
Max. J. Cavanagh.....	25.
K. J. Corkery	60.
R. W. Gilmore	60.
H. E. Page.....	120.
	265.

MISSIONARIES

	Mex $
J. B. Behrens	10.
Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Brown	20.
H. L. Hargrove	16.
Walter N. Lacy.....	25.
C. H. McCloy	50.
Dr. & Mrs. C. G. Trimble	25.
	146.

SUMMARY

	Taels	Mex $	Gold $
Previously reported.....	63,907.16	13,728.81	7,200.00
Received since last report:			
Individuals-Outports	50.00		
Individuals-Shanghai	265.00		
Missionaries		146.00	
Total	64,222.16	13,874.81	7,200.00

GRAND TOTAL in Mex. (approx.)...$107,860.00

WE MUST HAVE TAELS 150,000.00

Tremendous Growth in U. S. Shipping at Shanghai

In a register of American, British, French and Japanese shipping now being printed in *Finance and Commerce*, the percentage of boats calling or scheduled to call at Shanghai during the first months of 1920 the percentages are as follows: British 43 per cent, American 37 per cent. Japanese 13 and French 7. In the list of British ships are six American owned boats which are operated under British registry. When these are added the American and British percentages are reversed, thus American 42 per cent, British 36 per cent is the standing. This tremendous development of American shipping on the Pacific and especially in the China trade is responsible for the appointment of Capt. W. I. Eisler as the representative of the American Bureau of Shipping (American Lloyds) and also of the United States Shipping Board in Shanghai. In addition to Shanghai, Capt. Eisler's appointment includes the Yangtsze River ports, Tientsin, Newchwang, Dairen and other North China Ports. He will have charge of all repairs, accidents and the dispatch of Shipping Board Vessels and will supervise the placing of contracts for salvage and repairs. Before his appointment to these positions, Capt. Eisler was marine superintendent for the Standard Oil Company in charge of construction and maintenance of its local fleet. Previous to this he was in command of the U. S. Naval repair ship for the China station. Capt. Eisler's duties in connection with the American Bureau of Shipping will be the management of the Bureau's business in this part of the world including surveys in connection with the classification of vessels. He will also have supervision over the construction of Shipping Board vessels now proceeding at Shanghai. The Ameriean Bureau of Shipping which has reciprocal relations with the British Corporation and the Registro Navale Italiano has connections in all parts of the world. It has 185 surveyors in America alone. The American Bureau of Shipping was originally incorporated in New York State in 1862 but in 1898, 1908 and 1916 it was reorganized and enlarged. Its purpose is to collect and disseminate information upon subjects of marine or commercial interest, to keep record of and to encourage worthy and well qualified commanders, and other officers of vessels in the merchants of such persons and to promote security for life and property on the seas. It provides for all concerned a faithful and accurate classification and registry of mercantile shipping.

In accordance with the axiom that American Capital, American Shipping and American Insurance must work together in the development of American foreign trade, also comes the announcement that the American-Foreign Insurance Association is also establishing an office in Shanghai under the management of A. W. Hexamer, who will have charge of American fire and marine insurance in China. The Association which Mr. Hexamer represents is composed of 20 leading American companies with an aggregate capital of G. $50,000,000 and present resources of about G. $400,000,000. Ocean marine risks will be written in accordance with American standards in accordance with the regulations of the American Bureau of Shipping which works in the closest possible cooperation with the U. S. Shipping Boards

Absurdities in Chinese Advertising Prepared Abroad

Large shipments of advertising matter in the Chinese language have been arriving in Shanghai recently from New York and London. The number of American and British manufacturers who have gone to the trouble and expense of getting out Chinese pamphlets, circulars and catalogs indicates renewed interest in the Chinese market and a determination to go after the business in modern ways rather than to trust to the enterprise of the compradore. However, most of these pieces of advertising matter are practically valueless because of the poor translations that have been made. Just as some foreigners in China depend on the opinions of houseboy and compradore for their knowledge of Chinese, so these British and American manufacturers appear to repose a blind faith in the ability of *any* Chinese abroad to prepare advertising matter for China. The result is booklets and catalogs which will cause a smile of derision when they fall into the hands of intelligent Chinese, but it is doubtful if they will sell goods. Everyone who lives in the Far East has encountered the excruciatingly funny attempts at English letter writing by ambitious Chinese and Japanese students. Much of the advertising matter prepared abroad and sent here is just as laughable. Most of these absurdities come from New York, where enterprising Cantonese are evidently doing a thriving business in translation work. The fact that they are Cantonese is evident by their selection of phonetic equivalents for foreign trade names—equivalents which are unintelligible to all except those who understand Cantonese. Those who have had occasion to have commercial translation work done in China know that even here where most everyone knows something about the Chinese language, accurate translation work is difficult. Indeed not all absurd Chinese literature comes from abroad for much of it is produced here in Shanghai. The business man who would not think of asking his bookkeeper to write an advertisement will not hesitate to turn the task over to a shroff or compradore who is often unable to write a single grammatical sentence. Striking evidences of this are to be seen on every hand and must be a constant source of amusement to our Chinese neighbors—as funny to them as the curious English signs they put over their own shops. One of the best known foreign shops on Nanking Road has been a source of joy to the Chinese population for years because one of the characters of the shop sign is upside down. Many of the hong names are fantastically absurd. One, literally translated, means "open and shut." A scholarly Chinese is fond of telling his friends that this means that the concern opens its doors in the morning and closes them in the afternoon. Doubtless the dignified taipans of these concerns are blissfully ignorant of the ludicrous figure they cut in the eyes of the Chinese. An obvious parallel is to be found in the Honkew tailor who does business under the name of "Jelly Belly," a name tradition says was bestowed on him by an American naval officer with a whimsical idea of humor.

Designs on Chinese Silk

BY MISS WONG ZING YONG

The Chinese designs on woven silk such as dragons, phoenixes, birds, flowers, peach-stones and grapes were found as early as in the former Han dynasty. The designs of dragons and phoenixes showed different positions, there were flying phoenixes standing phoenixes and phoenixes stretching out their wings, each lifting up one of its legs. Dragons were made clawing in the clouds or wandering under the waves.

When brocade was popular in the Sung dynasty, a great many other designs were brought out, the most famous ones were, "Storyed Palaces and Pavillions," "Dragons in water," "Dragons coiling through a hundred flowers," "Dragons and phoenixes," "Argus Pheasants and storks," "Tortoise-shell grounds," "Pearls and grains of rice," "Lotus flowers and Reeds," "Dragons in medallions, pursuing jewels," "Cherries" "Squares and medallions of white flowers on color grounds "Lotus and tortoises," Floral emblem of longevity," Musical instruments," "Pearls with eagles surrounded by fine spray of flowers," "Lions sporting with balls," "Water weeds and playing fish," "Sprays of rose-mallow," "Tortoise and Snakes," "Peacocks and wild geese flying in the clouds," and some of the said designs are still used today by the wealthier people.

During the Yuan dynasty, the emperors were interested in wars, and arts and designs on clothes were not given so much attention. Till the Ming dynasty, wonderful designs appeared again. A robe for a Ming emperor was woven with waves on the borders, clouds on the robe, above the waves and among the clouds the word "Million," was taken. In an imperial wedding robe, it was embroidered with the word "double happy" in the middle, above "happy" was "The pearl or dragon." On the right side a dragon winding itself and having its mouth toward the pear represented the prince. The lady's dress was decorated with baskets of flowers and fruits containing poenies, lotus, Buddha's hand, citrons, and the border was woven interlacing sprays of orchids.

The designs on the mandarin squares during the Ching dynasty which were used in making the rank of officers and generals have been divided into two branches, one kind for the civil officers and the other for the military ones. The designs for civil were birds and that for military were animals. A cock marked the highest rank, a crane the second and the peacock the third, the wild dove the fourth, the fishing bird the fifth, a canary the sixth, a swallow the seventh, a titmouse the eighth, and a lark the ninth. In the military branch, the lion had been chosen the first, the leopard the second, the tiger the third, the Geling the fourth, the elephant the fifth, the giraff the sixth, the camel the seventh, the deer the eighth, and the zebra the ninth. Both the bird designs and the animal designs are in a natural manner so as to show the character of the one who wore it.

The designs on velvet both in the old and the present time are often courser than those on silk, chrysanthemums and magnolias being the most popular ones on velvet. Silk for children wearing on the dragonboat festival day has the design of the tiger, which they believe drives away any misfortune.

American Woman's Club Notes

A large number of members and guests were present at the meeting of the American Woman's Club on Tuesday, at the Carlton Cafe, when a translation of the tale written by Tao Ch'en, "Peach Blossoms," was given by Charles Kleine. The meeting was in charge of the Literary Department. The club had as

guests at their meeting, Mrs. McMartin, Mrs. Joseph Timmons, formerly president of the Southern Californian Women's Press Club and who has recently come to Shanghai, and Mrs. Walker. Mrs. Timmons gave a few words of greeting to the club from the Federated Clubs of California and also gave a message to the club from the late Mme. Caroline Severance, the founder of the first woman's club in New England.

* * * *

A meeting of the Literary Department will be held on Thurday, January 29 at the Carlton Cafe, when Mrs. M. T. Price will deliver a lecture. An expedition to view a collection of porcelains, paintings, and Chinese rugs will be made on Saturday, January 24.

* * * *

On Friday afternoon, January 23, a program of music will be given at the home of Mrs. A. Tenny, 24 Whangpoo Road, under the auspices of the Music Department. Miss Mary McConnell, chairman of the department has charge of the program. Mrs. H. A. Wilbur has prepared a paper on British instruments and instrumental writers, and several numbers will be given by Mrs. R. R. Hughes, Miss Shepherd, vocalists; Mrs. Walker, violinist, and Miss Frank Austin and Miss Marion Mitchell, pianists.

* * * *

At the meeting on Tuesday the following women were elected to membership: Carol Coman, Ida E. Lane, Cora A. Lane, Jessie B. Love, Mary A. Hood; Mesdames Edith E. Spink, Herman Schoenfelt, C. W. Washburn, A. S. Tenney, J. B. Noble, F. W. Tower, Edmund B. Gregory, William G. Belknap. Mrs. Edwin S. Cunningham was elected an honorary member.

Women and Events

A daughter, Jean Elizabeth, was born to Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Hiltner, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, on Friday, January 16.

The marriage took place at Tyrone, Pa., U. S. A., on November 8, of Mortimer Claggett Cooke of Frazar & Co., New York, and Miss Margaret Shelley, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert F. Fitch of Hangchow, China.

A performance of boxing and dancing was given at the Isis Theater, on January 18, by the senior members of the Chin Wu Athletic Association and the Oriental Physical School for Chinese girls. A cinema showing the activities of the association was also shown.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Morton were due to arrive in Shanghai this week after a few weeks wedding trip spent in Japan. Mr. Morton of the British American Tobacco Co., of Shanghai recently departed for Japan where he was married to Miss Estelle Bassett of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, at Yokohama. G. R. Coleman acted as best man and Miss Demerest of Yokohama was maid of honor.

Miss Grace Coppock of the National Committee, Y. W. C. A., is planning to depart for America on the *s. s. Empress of Asia*, on Saturday, January 24. Miss Coppock while absent from Shanghai goes to a world conference of the Y. W. C. A. to be held at Switzerland. Miss Sophia Most, secretary of the Y.W.C.A. is also departing for America on leave on the *Empress of Asia.*

More than 200 members and guests attended the reception given in honor of the Women's Federated Board of America on the afternoon of January 14, at the

What Does Your Mirror Say?

DOES your mirror reflect the charm of a perfect complexion, or does it tell all too plainly of the ill-effects worked by the vagaries of the weather?

YOUR MIRROR WILL REFLECT the loveliness of a clear skin—soft, smooth and fragrant—by the use of just a little POND'S the ***original*** Vanishing Cream — applied regularly night and morning. POND'S is a sure protection that will prevent either time or weather stealing the youth and beauty from your face. POND'S imparts tha delightful bloom of perfeet skin health so attractive and alluring, which it is the desire or every woman to possess. This is Miss Violet Vanbrough's experience—why should it not be yours also. She writes :—

"I am delighted with POND'S VANISHING CREAM, it is so refreshing and pleasant for the skin."

"SO refreshing and pleasant"—that is the effect of POND'S. It is employed with perfect case—no trouble whatever, just a little applied with finger tips night and morning and between engagements—no grease, no stickiness, no massage. It vanishes into the texture of the skin, and is visible only in the effect of a perfect complexion. Exquisitely perfumed with Jacqueminot Roses.

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McTyeire School, 1 Edinburgh Rd., Shanghai, and its associate organizations, the Alumnae Association and the Soroity. Mrs. Kung, president of the soroity and a graduate of Wellsley College, spoke on the advantages of a college training. Miss Howell spoke in behalf of the Board, and was followed by a brief address by Miss Pendleton.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Japanese Condemn their own Korean Administration

From the "Herald of Asia" (Japanese)

Our city contemporary, the *Japan Advertiser* has been publishing more tales of torture from Korea If there is any ground for these gruesome stories of uncivilized methods of justice all we can say is that we are sorely disappointed and amazed beyond measure. After the inauguration of the new regime in Chosen and the issue of an Imperial Rescript promising radical reform in the treatment of Koreans, we had every confidence that the Imperial will would be respected, and we announced the reforms to be instituted. Some of these reforms have already been accomplished. But if police torture still continues one of the most essential reforms yet hangs fire. For the new Administration to permit the continuance of police methods that would outdo the cruelties of the Mohawks is to discredit itself in the eyes of the native population as well as in the estimation of the world. We venture to believe that the persistance of such irregularities of justice is in direct defiance of the Imperial Rescript guaranteeing justice and equal treatment to the Koreans, and we maintain that the perpetrators of the outrage should be brought to justice. What use is there in substituting a police system for the gendarmerie, if the police are to be allowed to indulge in cruel methods of dealing with prisoners that exceed the offences of the former gendarmerie? This is a matter that concerns the honour and good name of Japan as a civilized nation, and the nation cannot afford to treat it with indifference. Reforms involving a more humane treatment of prisoners belong to those that should be put into force promptly, and not allowed to be delayed to the injustice of Korea and the disgrace of Japan.

The Chinese Boycott and Japanese Diplomacy

From the "Shih Pao" (Chinese)

The Japanese cabinet has accused the Chinese government of inability to suppress the anti-Japanese movement. The Japanese officials have evidently forgotten the important fact that friendship or estrangement are the results of good will or ill will produced by Japan in this country and since Japan's China policy is the main-spring of the attitude of our people, is it not unreasonable to kill resentment by coercion? We are unable to see the foundation of the charge of anti-Japanese movement because the Japanese dodge the issues, through which the movement originated. In countless instances Japan has broken faith in her dealings with China which has always been sincere towards Japan. The movement of the people is inspired by the noble motive of putting an effective stop to Japanese intrigues and when there is an overwhelming mass of evidence to prove that the actions of the Chinese are thoroughly consistent with this motive, we cannot but reach the conclusion that Tokio, in seeking the support of Peking to interfere with the strictly legal campaign of the people, is playing a card of dictatorial diplomacy; it wants to go on with coercive and deceptive deeds and expects the people of China to keep silent. Tokio would do well to ask itself: "Can this be done?"

China Must Obtain More Publicity Abroad

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

One of the most powerful means of swinging international opinion in our favour is publicity, for as soon as the world knows the actual conditions in China and the justice of our claims, it is a foregone conclusion that the world's sympathy will be with us. Our neighbouring country knowing the full value of publicity has always been playing the game of sending incorrect versions of events in China with all possible dispatch so as to get their fabricated reports published long before ours. How can we remedy this situation? We must establish intelligence bureaux in Europe and America whose sole duties will be to place before the foreign public the true facts of affairs in China so that all misrepresentations may fall to the ground. We feel exceedingly grateful for the past, present and future efforts made by the host of China's true friends among the ranks of foreign nationals who have given events in China as much publicity as they could possible manage to do. It is high time that we should supplement this noble campaign with our own exertions.

Has China's National Morality Been Lowered?

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

In the latter days of the Manchu regime official corruption reached a serious stage. But the officials did not dare openly do anything to scandalise the people. They had a keen sense of their dignity and the social influence then was morally uplifting. Among them we had men of definite purpose who threw themselves into their chosen work with no concern for praise or ridicule. But today many officials have no scruples in conducting themselves in a reproachable manner. There is do doubt we have experienced moral decline and this is to be attributed to four causes:—(a) Yuan Shih-kai and his followers adopted base tactics that seriously compromised the national standard of morality; (b) the new learning has not set up a definite goal for the race of morality; (c) there is a dearth of men who lead exemplary lives of self-denial and vocational devotion; (d) material temptations arise from the increasing cost of living and the ever-increasing luxuries.

Chinese Must Be Moderate in Shanghai Demands

From the "Hsin Shen Pao," (Chinese)

In the matter of Chinese Municipal representation (in Shanghai) our foreign friends seem to be found in two camps: one of staunch supporters and one of doubtful Thomases. To the former camp belong the *China Press* and Mr. E. S. Little; and to the latter camp belong the *North China Daily News* and those who share its views. But in both cases we may say they are in sympathy with our claim for representation so far as the principle of our contention is concerned. There prevails among the sceptical section of the

foreign community the belief that the Chinese should not precipitate things. The fact is that when we try to capture in one day rights neglected for several decades, we must go about the issue with cautiousness and discretion because in that way we shall enjoy the full benefit of our out-and-out supporters and those who disagree with us in non-essentials as to the time and methods for achieveing our end will readily give up their opposition and help us to reach our goal.

A Frank "Heart-to-Heart" Talk Needed

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

In the matter of Chinese Municipal Representation (in Shanghai) the reasonableness of the demand is generally admitted. We are accused of being ambitious by critics who forget that the struggle for better conditions is human nature. While commending the enthusiasm of the Chinese ratepayers, we would suggest they should ascertain the viewpoint of the Municipal Council and remove the obstacles to mutual understanding and sympathy. On the part of those to whom the demand is addressed, we would also make the same recommendation that they should exchange positions with the Chinese and study the motives by which the latter are actuated. A frank heart-to-heart talk will save the situation while resorting to forcible measures for dealing with the so-called defiance of municipal authority will create unpleasant feelings.

China Must Stand Firm on Shantung Question

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Chinese)

"We will succeed Germany." In this sense, it is alleged, Japan will officially notify China. The Peace Treaty has not been signed by China which protested against the unjust Shantung clause. All rights conceded to Germany revert to China by virtue of China's declaration of war on Germany. The Twenty-one Demands were repudiated by our delegates at Paris, the reason being that they were extorted with force. Moreover, the Shantung question was used by Japan to colour the Twenty-one Demands. The return of Tsingtau in the way Japan desires is a case of returning the shell while preserving the kernel. We must be firm. America has not yet ratified the peace treaty and the League of Nations will soon start business, all of which will help to effect an equitable settlement of the Shantung question.

China's Weak Diplomatic Methods

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

Diplomatic questions should be dealt with expeditiously, but the government has been in the habit of putting off important issues and this has been the main cause of failures. Long ago the Peking government should have officially announced to the Powers its overwhelming reasons for refusal to sign the Peace Treaty, and the question of presenting China's cause for hearing in the court of the League of Nations should have engaged the serious attention of our diplomatic authorities. But the government has been wasting time in procrastination. Now the Siberian issue is directly affecting China, but no plans seem to have been laid for the defence of the frontier. The Peking authorities deplorably lack initiative and that is why they are watching the attitude of the other nations towards Shantung and Siberia when plain common sense tells them what they should do.

HIGH GRADE Import and Export man desires change. At present Manager of successful business in outport, which he put on its feet. High class commercial and Bank references given and required. Replies to Box No. 25 care

MILLARD'S REVIEW, Shanghai.

Siberia, America, Japan and China

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

The withdrawal of American troops from Siberia and the reinforcement of Japanese troops at this juncture when Irkutsk had fallen and the Omsk government had been overthrown, augur ill for China because the tactics adopted by Japan for seizing Tsingtau may be taken for a safe index that the Japanese are trying with might and main to create another sphere of influence in Mongolia. Are our national defence troops being used to look after our frontier. If not, why not?

Eliminating "Low-Grade Goods" from the Tientsin Market

BY UPTON CLOSE

THE great problem facing the students and enthusiasts of the merchant class since their proclamation and enforcement of the boycott against Japanese products, which weapon they took up as China's only means of retaliation for and protection against Japanese military aggression in Shantung and diplomatic aggression in Paris, has been the elimination from the market of Japanese goods already in the hands of Chinese merchants or already ordered by them. At first it was thought that such goods would rapidly pass into consumption, and that re-stocking would be easily cut off by earnest propaganda and watchfulness in exposing merchants who did not live up to the new standard of patriotism.

As time went on, however, the enthusiasts became suspicious at the apparent slowness with which these stocks were moving. Owing to boycott propaganda, the demand for Japanese goods naturally fell off. But it was found that many large wholesale merchants, whose wealth and position made them practically impregnable to the students, while unhesitatingly endorsing the boycott by word of mouth, and often supporting its promoters with financial contributions, nevertheless continued their Japanese importations as previously, putting the goods on the market through their regular retailers. Particularly was this the case in the large ports containing Japanese concessions, or where Japanese influence is strong, as in Tientsin. It was due to this that, until very recently, Japanese could proclaim that although small business was suffering through the boycott, little loss was noted by the big firms which deal with Chinese wholesalers.

CHENGTU CREPE SILK.

Nothing better or more beautiful supplied in plain or figured, in White, Ivory, Grey, Blue, Pink, Green.

50 Chinese Ft. long, 2 Chinese Ft. wide. $24.75 per roll.
50 Chinese Ft. long, 1 ft. 4 in. Chinese, wide, $16.00 per roll.

Crepe scarfs, drawn work ends, $3.50 each or $38.50 per dozen.
Crepe scarfs, fringed ends, $3.25 each or $33.00 per dozen.

Postage, Export duty extra.

American Chinese Drug Co.

CHUNGKING, CHINA

Codes A.B.C. 5th. edition and Western Union.

In some places boycotters so won over the Chambers of Commerce as to induce them to shut down on this business, administering fines to breakers of the policy of the Chamber, large or small. The coercion was justified on the ground that no one objected to it—on the contrary, all professed endorsement of it—if it could be equally enforced upon all, insuring fair play and no advantage between merchants. Things were just approaching this stage in Tientsin—the patriotic societies endeavoring to win over the support of the Chamber of Commerce, when the latter was forced into the arms of the former by the Yang I-Teh controversy and the *faux pas* of the Japanese Consul-General in endeavoring to interfere in the administration of the Chamber.

General Yang, political enemy since revolution days of Pien Yueh Ting, who was coming to the fore in the Chamber, planned to ruin him by starting up a Chamber of his own, and extending not-to-be-declined invitations to the merchants to attend its meetings held in his police yamen. The thing was short-lived. The Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Funatsu, acting probably upon the advice of the pro-Japanese enemies of Pien, then put in his demand to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, the Civil Governor, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Industry in Peking for the dismissal of Pien from his newly-elected presidency of the Chamber of Commerce. The unexpected publicity given to this unprecedented attempt at interference by a foreign official with a commercial-citizen body, irreparably "spilled the beans." The patriotic merchants rallied about Pien, those tied to the other side dropped out of sight, while Pien, to reinforce himself against the Japanese-influenced Ministry of Agriculture and Industry, openly allied himself with the Patriotic Societies, now grown so strong that they could twice, in monster demonstrations, completely over awe Police Commissioner Yang and his entire force.

THE DISPOSAL OF GOODS AND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Chamber of Commerce became the meeting-place of the Students' and People's Unions, the People's Mass-meeting was planned, and conservative merchants found themselves swept further in the wave than they had ever dared think of going before. The students and patriots, who have some extremely able leaders in Tientsin, made the most of the opportunity which placed the prestige and power of the Chamber of Commerce within their control. It was determined that in Tientsin, where the boycott had been nominal and most difficult of carrying out because of the fact that a large portion of the biggest Chinese merchandising business is located in the Japanese Concession and can not be touched, should, outside of the concessions, be jammed on tight, and the reproach of the societies of ports removed.

The Mass-meeting held on December 20 was got up ostensibly to protest the Foochow outrage, but primarily to give momentum to the boycott, particularly that portion of it, the instant elimination of Japanese stocks from the market, which its promoters had decided was an absolute necessity to its successful prosecution. As long as Japanese goods of whatever date of importation or stocking remained on display and sale, they were convinced they would be unable to prevent the leaking in of goods and replacement of stocks.

Many plans for the disposal of stocks were brought up and discussed in the Chamber of Commerce, among the merchants and patriots, who met together. Several were determined upon and successively tried out. These ranged from the desire of the super-zealots, whose zeal, however, was quite free from the cumbrance of ownership in any of the goods in question, to immediately and indescriminately seize and burn, to the conservative idea of merely requesting merchants to lock up their Japanese goods for the time being. A compromise was reached in the decision to allow and notify all merchants of three days grace before the Mass-meeting to take off display and lock up all the tabooed goods, such goods as should be still found on display on the date of the meeting to be gathered up and burned. As this decision was made in the Chamber of Commerce, with a proviso attached that any merchant disapproving would be allowed to file his protest with the Chamber, (none were filed) it took the aspect of merchants holding one another to the carrying out of a common resolution, rather than coercion, and allowed no loop-hole for interference by the authorities.

On the day of the rally, the merchants locked their doors and hung out flags inscribed with either the negative: "To save the country, immediately boycott Jap goods," or the positive slogan: "To save the country—boost home industries." Most of them packed their Japanese wares in boxes, and a large number, unwilling to have them found on the premises even in this state, loaded them on carts and delivered them at the Chamber quarters, where they were given receipts for their packages. In this way they thought to get the goods, which might bring upon them a ransacking crowd, safely off their hands, and at the same time hold the Chamber responsible for the value. Some merchants, of course, failed to remove their goods from display; and students seized and hauled to Nankai field, where the mass-meeting was under way, eight cart-loads, which were fallen upon by the multitude and destroyed.

The next day, while the merchants and delegates of the People's Unions were deliberating at the Chamber of Commerce as to what disposition to make of the goods stored with them, the bolder spirits among the students hired carts and systematically visited shops, persuading shop-keepers to deliver up whatever goods of an objectionable nature where found on their premises, giving a receipt for them, and hauling these goods to the quarters of the Students' Union. Carts

manned by girl squads handled the situation where women were found in charge of the shop. As the quarters of the Students' Union front on a street the center of which is the boundary of the Japanese concession, the many trips of the carts down the Chinese side of the street, dangling with Japanese goods and bearing strongly-worded banners, were rather a flaunting provocation to lease-holders and authorities policing the other side.

The Civil Governor of Chihli, Tsao Jui, acting on advice from Peking, issued on December 23, a proclamation denouncing the burning of Japanese goods, and severely, but rather helplessly, threatening the perpetrators of such acts in the future. The proclamation embodies most of the arguments of the Japanese Press against the Boycott. It follows: (translation)

" The merchant and student bodies, in their mass-meeting at Nankai on the 20th, were certainly actuated by patriotic zeal, but in the examinations for Japanese goods, the loading of them on carts and taking of them to Nankai to be burned, they have this time passed the bounds of the law. These actions are an impediment to commerce and a danger to the peace.

"According to the Sino-Japanese treaties, commerce must be free; and according to the Chinese temporary code the actions referred to involve coercion, the endangering of peace, the destruction of goods, and the bringing about of depreciation, all crimes covered by definite laws, which all my people should observe. I have now heard that in these points, the treaties and second the laws have been clearly broken. These matters are under the province of the officials who ought to suppress them with severity. In order to protect order and the dignity of the law I am compelled to ask the police commissioner to obviate and forbid further such transgressions.

"This matter is very difficult for me to mention. Honor the law and do not again permit yourself to go outside of the bounds of legitimacy or the Civill Governor will be compelled to directly punish without leniency."

At the same time the governor invited the leaders of the patriotic movement to his yamen and in a very friendly manner told them of the protest of Minister Obata to the Chinese government, against the boycott and burning of Japanese goods and the implied threats of the Japanese minister.

The delegates meeting at the Chamber quarters, apprehending the danger in the promiscuous collection of goods from shop-keepers, immediately put a check on this activity of the students. The y appointed a committee of eighty, to which the students added two-hundred more members, to make a systematic inventory of all Japanese goods on the Tientsin market. It was decided to collect all the retail goods and place them on display in a public place for sale, register of the goods being kept and sales receipts distributed to the owners. A clearing house was opened for wholesale goods, where all turnovers are to be made under the inspection of the committee, and accurate track of the goods passi ng through kept until they finally pass into consumption. All wholesale transfers of the class of goods involved outside of this clearing house will be considered sufficient ground to subject the dealers to the punishment of the Chamber.

The plan for disposing of retail goods by collection and display in a public place, however, proved impractical. Officials could not, without arousing diplomatic protests, give their consent to the use of public buildings for the purpose, and the amount of bookkeeping would be immense. A new and business-like plan has now been evolved. The Committee has issued a seal in the form of a stamp, which will be placed on all goods coming under their inspection, and which will be considered as authorizing the sale of the article bearing it. All articles sold or offered for sale not bearing this mark or stamp will be considered subject to confiscation and burning. When the stamped articles pass into consumption, Japanese goods will be eliminated from the local market.

It remains to be seen whether any legal or diplomatic objections can be raised to this stamp issue and its use. The committee of 280 began their work of inspection and stamping Jan. 2.

THE GUILDS TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY

The charge made by Japanese and pro-Japanese Chinese and some nationals of other countries opposed to the patriotic movement that the merchants were being coerced into the boycott by the Chamber, which in turn was said to be under the influence of the students, has been left without argument by the very recent movement of the guilds themselves, who have openly stepped in and assumed responsibility for the boycott. These guilds are the organizations of merchants in similar lines which compose the Chamber of Commerce, and as their decisions are purely the expressions of merchants, manufacturers and traders themselves, it is impossible to accuse them of being under political influence.

The Tientsin Yarn, Piece-goods and Silk Guild, the largest and most powerful guild in the chamber, led the way by notifying, on the last day of the old year, all its Japanese connections that the business relations with them should be from that date considered severed, and all orders for goods placed with Japanese dealers held up and all payments suspended until such time as a satisfactory settlement of the Foochow and Tsingtao questions shall have been made by the Japanese government. At the same time, the guild made it clear that personally its merchants had no grievance against the Japanese merchants with whom they have been dealing, but that they considered the welfare of the nation demanded the break. The averred purpose of the guild, it was stated, was to disprove the Japanese allegation that the merchants are not themselves interested in the boycott, and are being forced by the students and by political influences.

The Japanese yarn, piece-goods and silk merchants appreciated the gravity of the new turn of affairs and immediately draughted a letter to the Chinese guild in which, by mingled pleading and threats, they hoped to save their business interests. A translation follows: "The Japanese yarn, silk and piece-goods merchants answer the letter of the Chinese Yarn, Piece-goods and Silk Merchants announcing the severing of all business relations and holding up of all orders already placed:

"Our relations need not be broken in the least, but should daily become more close. Because of Tsingtao and Foochow the students have boycotted Japanese goods, and the Chinese merchants have greatly suffered from their acts. As to the Tsingtao and Foochow affairs, they belong to our two governments who are in process of settling the matter. An entirely satisfactory solution will be reached presently. You should not be exercised over such matters.

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"The students have not the power of interference in this matter. May we respectfully request your honorable society to press your officials to immediately remove the unwarranted interference of students in such matters and clear the way for the merchants? We believe your honorable guild will approve.

"As to contracts already made between us, we must find a means to protect them, whether by demanding partial or full payment from you. If you do not immediately carry this out, we will hold you to your aggreements by law and international treaty.

"Think this over!"

(Signed, Tientsin Japanese Yarn, Silk and Piece-goods Dealers Association.

The Chinese guild's reply was straight from the shoulder, and shows that the guild has no intention of being bluffed. It states: (translation.)

"We have received your letter. Sino-Japanese commercial relations have been gradually built up to occupy a large place in business, but our object in severing them at the present time is positively on account of the Tsingtao and Foochow situations. If you wish to lay matters at rest, it is absolutely necessary for you to recognize the necessity of giving in a step.

"Your letter states that Tsingtao and Foochow are matters for our governments—that merchants should not interfere. Your statement is too categorical. We beg your honorable association to press your government to give in on these matters.

"As to international relations, the students admittedly have no power to interfere. Still less have they power to interfere in the commercial contracts between ourselves, which can not fall under the disposition of students. But if we receive your goods, not a Chinese will buy them. We have no way to change this condition. Not only is this attitude found in the students, but in all classes.

"We are dealing with an extraordinary situation. You must not bring forward ordinary precedents to deal with it. We are not breaking our faith or our contracts. We are temporarily suspending the latter. This is the furthest point to which we can bend. Begging your pardon,

Tientstn Yarn, Piece-goods and Silk Guild, per Chang Wen Chuan, Pao Tzu Chow."

Following the lead of this guild, eight more Tientsin guilds have openly announced the severing of all connections with Japanese business men, ordering the suspension of all deliveries until the settlement of the Foochow and Shantung questions, and stating that their action is taken not from coercion but from conscientious motives. These guilds, covering practically all lines in which the Japanese have commerce in this section, are: Raw Cotton Guild, Metal-Dealers, Sea-products Guild, Copper Cash Guild, Paint Dealers, Lumber Dealers, Hemp and Rope-weavers, and Coal-Dealers.

The shoe is beginning to pinch in a most effective place. It is estimated that the action of the Yarn, Piece-goods and Silk Guild alone holds up delivery of goods to the value of four million dollars, covering orders extending to next August. The Japanese commercial interests have been told point-blank that, if they want to change the situation and preserve their

market, it is time for them to bring pressure upon their government to adopt a policy of justice and reparation toward the people who constitute that market.

MR. FUNATSU PUTS IN HIS FINGER AGAIN

The sequence to the determined action of the guilds in notifying the Japanese dealers that they will take no deliveries of orders and wish all business relations cut until the Tsingtao and Foochow infringements of sovereignty are reparated. has been that the Japanese dealers, with their usual faith that their government will back them up, have appealed to Consul-General Funatsu, who fought their battle (although a losing one) with such fervor in the case of the president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Funatsu, desiring to do all he could, addressed a letter containing the usual line of Japanese argument and intimidation to Mr. Hwang Yung-liang, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. The letter states that "by the action of the guilds, the fires of the boycott have been again lit," and that the students, who are "preventing Chinese merchants from accepting delivery of goods," should be repressed with severe measures, which policy on the part of the Chinese authorities, who are "too lax in the control of affairs," would be "most desirable." It further informs that Japanese merchants will allow thirty days for all contracts to be fulfilled and payments made, and that "our country has suffered incalculable injury from the Chinese boycott, which has also impoverished some Chinese merchants." It concludes with the threat that "when the merchants of my country suffer, my office must request sufficient and proper indemnity from the Chinese government."

The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs referred this letter to the governor. That the Commissioner was much embarrassed over it is evident from the fact that he denied that such a letter had been received by his office ur til the Chinese papers had published it. The governor consulted the Chamber of Commerce, which referred the matter to the Yarn, Piece-goods and Silk guild originally involved. This guild met and drafted a letter in reply, which they forwarded to Commissioner Huang with the request that he pass it on to the Japanese Consul-General.

CHINESE MERCHANTS MAY HAVE COUNTER-INDEMNITY CLAIM

The letter is a testy refutation of the charge that merchants are driven to discontinue their relations by student coercion, and throws at the consul the charge of again endeavoring to interfere in the internal management of Chinese commercial and citizen organizations.

"Our neighbor to the east," it states, "constantly reminds us of his prosperity. First, he steals our Tsingtao, then he constantly desires to control the internal administration of our country and of our commerical and citizen organizations."

(The implication is to the attempt of Mr. Funatsu two months ago to bring about, through secret official pressure, the removal of Mr. Pien Yueh Ting from the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce.) The responsibility for bringing about the boycott and causing loss to both Japanese and Chinese merchants is placed on the Japanese government which has, by a policy of militarism and outrage, which it shows no intention of abating, harried the people of China to this last desperate resort. The point is cleverly taken, in answer to the

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Japanese threat for indemnity, that "as to the loss by merchants, according to justice the Japanese government, being the primary cause, should bear it. If Japan does not awaken in regard to Tsingtao and Foochow, but continues to go its own way, Chinese business will suffer incalculable injury, and should properly ask Japan for indemnity." This argument is reinforced by the statement that "the majority of goods our guild handled were Japanese. However, the love of their country among the Chinese people is very strong. No one orders Japanese goods from us. Such goods as we have on hand it is impossible to realize on, and we are therefore unable to get our money loose to pay for more deliveries. The harm suffered by our various interests it is useless to set forth. It originates, we are convinced, in the faithlessness and trust in militarism of the Japanese government." At Foochow students and police were killed. This is in contravention of international law and ignores our sovereignty. As a result our people have been roused to anger and hatred. The entire nation, including all classes of people, is involved. There is no way for us to change this condition. Moreover, the Japanese government does not endeavor to save the situation, but remains extremely unyielding; repeatedly pressing us, sending its ships to inspire fear, and making the resolve of our people ever more determined; forcing them into associations to unitedly boycott Japanese goods. The Japanese government does not wish to save the situation, but to cast it entirely upon the Chinese."

HOW TO STOP THE BOYCOTT—JAPAN'S DILEMMA

We have seldom seen a clearer exposition of the whys and wherefores of ths Japanese boycott, and anti-Japanism as a whole in China. When Chinese merchants, who comprise the great influential middle class of the land, have as definite a conviction and understanding of the situation as this, the threats of Japanese officialdom and the private-letter diplomacy of Mr. Funatsu stand small chance of breaking down the boycott. Japan is now driven to the dilemma of eradicating the boycott by either complete military conquest and subjugation of the boycotters, or a full change of front in her policy toward her neighbor. The latter course may be the least to the taste of her present militaristic rulers, but it is by far the safer and saner. Neither Japanese merchants nor officials any longer pretend to ignore the boycott. When, by the action of one guild in one port alone orders placed and probably in large part already manufactured to the extent of four million dollars are held up until Japan changes policy, and when a Japanese Consul-general himself admits that "our country has suffered incalculable injury from the Chinese boycott of our goods," the Japanese government is in a fair way to be brought to the realization that, if its merchants are going to hold their customers, it will have to treat these customers as equals.

Mr. Funatsu and the Chinese officials whom he can count on have already lost too much prestige in the port of Tientsin to make anything he may say bear any great weight in the minds of the Chinese. It is evident that quite the same is true of Mr. Obata in Peking, whose remonstrances and threats are listened to with great respect and handed to an underclerk to be filed away. These officials are beginning to realize that the fangs of their official and "private" com-

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2.—Paint entire barrel surface with a good body paint.
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3.—Provide adequate space allowance for expansion of oil.
Overfilling of barrels is the most common cause of their leaking.

4.—Store all filled barrels under cover.
Direct sun exposure causes excessive expansion of contents, also affects wood of barrel.

5.—Demand proper stowage for shipment.
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munications have been dipped; and, on the horizon of their own land, they see a dreaded cloud forming like a man's hand—the clenched hand of the Japanese manufacturer and trader who is facing ruin, and of the laborer angry that he is deprived of employment or forced to work for less than a living wage.

As to the dispute between the Japanese dealers and the Chinese guild regarding the indefinite postponement of delivery on orders, there is probably room for a considerable legal discussion. A dozen other guilds have followed the lead of the piece-goods guild in the matter, and millions of dollars worth of goods are affected. The Chinese merchants maintain that they are in no sense breaking faith—that they are not refusing ordered goods, but that they are merely refusing delivery for the time-being. However it may be, such things are best settled as the private plaints of individual or collective business in the courts, and not by attempted pressure brought in private letters by one official upon another.

Tientsin, January 16, 1920.

Rosenfeld's Weekly Cotton Market Report

China Cotton :—The market during the past week has been very nearly featureless with fluctuations of little importance and practically none but local business; the one salient fact being that the recent high level is, temporarily at least, a cushion against which any pressure meets with increasing resiliency. Unless general conditions become worse than they are at present, it would not be surprising if when least expected another attempt be made to stampede the "bears," which might be successful to the tune of a half or one tael. More than that will hardly be possible without the support of "export," which is entirely cut off.

As remarked in our previous circular, it is a noteworthy feature of the situation, which abundantly attests the growing independence of planters, that in the fact of a crop shortage and during a period of disturbed financial conditions and curtailed credits, farmers have been able to hold back a large portion of their crops. With the chances that any bulge would bring out more or less liquidation in spots, and the fact that for two months, we ran against a phenomenally light movement, we are averse to advising our friends to follow any advance, considering, in the first instance, the impossibility of export business on acconnt of the present rate in "exchange" and furthermore the fact of the near proximity of the China New Year Holidays, and cash being the pivot of realization on the part of spot holders.

Liverpool, January 8, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	57.50	Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	19.00	„
Good Middling American, Spot	28.74	„
„ „ „ March	25.85	„
„ „ „ May	24.25	„

Tone of the Market :—Easier.

New York, January 14, 1920.

New York Market :—

March	35.85	Cents
May	34.20	„
July	32.87	„

Market :—Steady

Bombay, January 10, 1920.

Indian Market :—

Broach .....Rps. 562 per Khandy

Market :—Steady.

Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

Tussah :—Market remains firm, but very little doing. Local prices are far above the limits of New York buyers, and for the time being we do not anticipate a material reduction.

Tussah Best	Tls.	540
Market Chops	„	520

China Steam Filatures :—A few hundred bales have been bought for late deliveries on the basis of Tls. 1250 for Extra Chops and Tls. 1200 for Medium Chops.

Grand Extra Chops	Tls.	1300
Extra Chops	„	1250
Medium Chops	„	1200

Tsatlee Improved Reel :—Holders having obtained an advance of Tls. 20 are again demanding higher prices.

Best Chops	Tls.	900
Market Chops	„	860

General :—Some interest has been shown in Tussah Natives X-1 at Tls. 395. Split lots of Mienchew Rereels have been sold on the basis of Tls. 800 for Eight Diagram 1, which Mienchew Steam Filature "Manparin No. 1" sold for Tls. 890.

War Work of the Du Pont Company

A little idea of the financial stability and the magnitude of the work undertaken and accomplished during the war by E I. du Pont de Nemours and Company (who have recently opened an office in Shanghai) is given in the following extract taken from the annual report (1918) of their President.

"Construction costing $220,000,000 has been executed by our own Engineering Department, numbering at times 45,000 men. This organization was built up from a nucleus of about 800 employed in that department during the six months prior to the war. The construction work involved much that is peculiar to the explosives business for which designs, layouts, etc., nearly all, were prepared by our men, being unobtainable elsewhere. Though the larger part of the undertaking has been of this strictly technical nature, the supplementary work of ordinary engineering construction may give a better idea of the magnitude of the whole, thus:

The Power Houses of the factories at full capacity require the continuous development of 200,000 boiler horsepower.

The pumping stations have a capacity of 305,000,000 gallons per day, exceeding the combined daily water consumption of the cities of Philadelphia and Boston.

The Filtration Plants filter and purify 175,000,000 gallons of water per day, to a degree satisfactory for domestic as well as for manufacturing use.

The Refrigeration Apparatus has a capacity of 9,350,000 pounds of ice per day equal to the consumption of the city of Chicago.

Railroad Classification Yards, capable of handling 1,600 cars at one time, have been laid out and are in operation.

One hundred miles of standard railroad and two hundred and eight miles of narrow-gauge railroad have been constructed.

The enclosing of the plants required over 150 miles of fencing.

Arrangements have been made for storage of 500,000 tons of coal, a provision deemed advisable for a daily consumption of 10,700 tons.

The factories have handled 1,330,000,000 pounds of cotton, or 2,660,000 bales.

Production of nitric acid, 1,930,000,000 pounds, required the handling of 2,812,000,000 pounds of nitrate of soda.

The Sulphuric Acid Plants have produced 2,500,000,000 pounds of acid, requiring 922,000,000 pounds of sulphur.

The factories have handled 216,500,000 gallons of alcohol, of which 86,600,000 gallons have been consumed and the balance recovered for reuse.

Individual dwellings to the number of 10,790 have been built. These, together with the accompanying hotels, boarding houses, women's dormitories and bunk houses are capable of housing 65,000 persons. All of these dwellings are lighted and furnished with purified water from the company's plants and are connected to modern sewage systems. In addition to these dwellings, the Engineering Department has built 570 community buildings, such as those to house the Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association, cafeterias, school-houses, lodge halls, post-offices, drug stores, banks and railroad stations, a total of 11,360 buildings costing with the necessary streets, sidewalks, fire protection, etc., about $37,000,000.

The military powder factories constructed by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company and its subsidiary Du Pont Engineering Company, cover 9 025 acres (14 square miles) equal to twice the built up area of the city of Wilmington, Delaware. Incidentally their cost is about double the assessed value of Wilmington. Their annual capacity is 893,000,000 pounds of explosives or in carloads sufficient to extend from Baltimore to New York in continuous line.

At the height of the work the rate of yearly expenditures was three times as great as that of the construction of the Panama Canal."

Commercial and Financial Notes

Japanese interests have been heavy buyers in the raw cotton markets of the United States, according to recent reports.

The continued demand from China and the Far East for silver is said to be bringing the United States to face a shortage in small coinage. The rapid rise in silver has brought the value of the metal in the coins up to practically more than the face value.

A bill seeking to restore the tariff on pearl buttons imported into the United States is now under consideration in Congress. Supporters of the measure say that the industry in America is being stifled by the influx of cheaper Japanese buttons.

Shortages in the steel markets of the United States were such in December that consumers were buying steel sheets from exporters, according to the *New York Journal of Commerce*. The export demand was reported as being heavy but somewhat checked by an unfavorable rate of exchange. Many of the mills are oversold.

A consolidation of commodity rates from Pacific ports to the Far East has been made, giving a complete schedule of rates, by the U. S. Shipping Board. Heretofore the rates have been in the form of seperate tariffs to the several ports of call. The consolidation, however, did not in any way effect the rates or bring a revision of the tariffs.

It was decided by the Tokio Chamber of Commerce to call a meeting of the leading Chamber of Commerce in Japan on January, when it will be proposed

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to establish a committee on the question of the China boycott. The committee will be entrusetd with investigating the cause of the boycott agitating in China and will suggest necessary measures to stop it.

A bank of $5,000,000 capital to be subscribed by the tea merchants of China for the purpose of developing the tea industry has petitioned the Chinese Ministry of Commerce for permission to open a head office in Shanghai, with branches at Anking, Foochow and Peking. Chin Wai-wen, a widely known Anking tea merchant, is representing the tea men in the interest of the institution.

Australia and China are to be linked by the China-Australia Mail Steamship Line with the steamers *Gabo* and *Victoria*, according to a recent announcement. The *Gabo* will be a freight carrier and the *Victoria*, a combined passenger and freight ship. The ports of call will be Melbourne, Hongkong and Sydney, and intermediate points and later the service will be extended to include Shanghai. The line is Australian owned.

Attention is called to the fast developing egg and egg products industry in China by a recent issue of *Commerce Reports*. The following statistics are given, in addition to information regarding the establishment of factories and the sale of machinery necessary in the industry; China exported in 1918, egg albumen and yolk to the value of more than nine million dollars, nearly two million of which was sent to the United States. In 1917 the total export value was twelve million of which the United States took more than six million dollars worth.

The tenth ordinary meeting of the stockholders in the Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., was held Wednesday, January 14, at the offices of the general managers, Shanghai. A profit of Tls. 702,055.13 was reported by the secretary, C. W. Beswick. A dividend of Tls. 20,000 for employes was also voted and other expenditures and appropriations made. Following the ordinary meeting an extraordinary general meeting was held for the purpose of passing resolutions ammending certain sections of the company's articles of association.

The entrance of Chinese silk piece goods into the markets of the United States as an active competitor with American made goods is announced by a recent article in the *New York Commercial*. Chinese pongees for shirtings have become exceptionaly popular as well as taffetas and plain white silks. The supply, however, limited having a corresponding reflection in the sales. The chief criticism of the pongees is that they are not of standard width. Even with the tariff the Chinese silks are not as high in price as are similar qualities made by American manufacturers.

Exports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1919, showed an increase of $1,200,000, according to a statement made recently by Philip B. Kennedy, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. Of this increase, one billion was made during the six months from January 1, 1919, to the end of the year. These figures, Mr. Kennedy said, do not indicate the real advance made since the increase came in the face of a decline of some $600.-000,000 in war supplies. Commercial exports, therefore, really increased nearly $1,800,000,000 during the year.

An aggressive foreign trade policy for the United States through the Department of Commerce to obtain American interests in obtaining footholds in foreign markets was announced by Joshua W. Alexander, newly appointed Secretary of Commerce upon the assumption of his office. He advocated the extension of credits through private commercial interests rather than by the government direct. Secretary Alexander also urged the continued building and maintenance of the United States merchant marine by the Shipping Board until such time as it could be successfully taken over by private shipping companies,

New Books and Publications

Chinese Views Regarding Missionary Enterprise

The Chinese Recorder. Vol. LI, No. 1. January 1920. Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai.

CHANGING emphasis in missionary work is strikingly portrayed in the issue of *The Recorder* just off the press. Half the contents are written by Chinese, none of them directly connected with mission affairs, and the other articles scarcely deal with subjects formerly spoken of as "missionary." The articles by the Chinese are of real interest, and vary all the way from the suggestion of Hollington K. Tong that all denominational lines, including that between Catholic and Protestant, be wiped out in China to Dr. T. H. Lee's description of the manner in which the students uprising has given birth to the Popular Education Movement. The drift toward unity receives strong support from the secretary of the missionary society of the Congregational Church in America, Dr. Cornelius H. Patton, who has been visiting in China. Sidney H. Gulick puts forward the arguments that he has been using in the United States to secure a change in the immigration laws, stating that "The irresponsibility of the Church and of Christians for the conduct of the State—this is the great modern sin. And the wages of sin is death." A. R. Kepler describes the manner in which, in a Hunan city, Y. M. C. A., methods have been successfully adapted to the needs of the entire population. To give the magazine more point its editor devotes his attention to the new China-For-Christ Movement, emphasizing its Chinese leadership. Apparently the day of foreign control of the Christian enterprise in China is passing.

P. H.

Shanghai, January 12, 1920.

A Real Peking Book

Peking, A Historical and Intimate Description of its Chief Places of Interest: Shanghai, Kelly and Walsh, 1919, $10.

The historical city of Peking is an object of fascination to the tourists of the world as the history of

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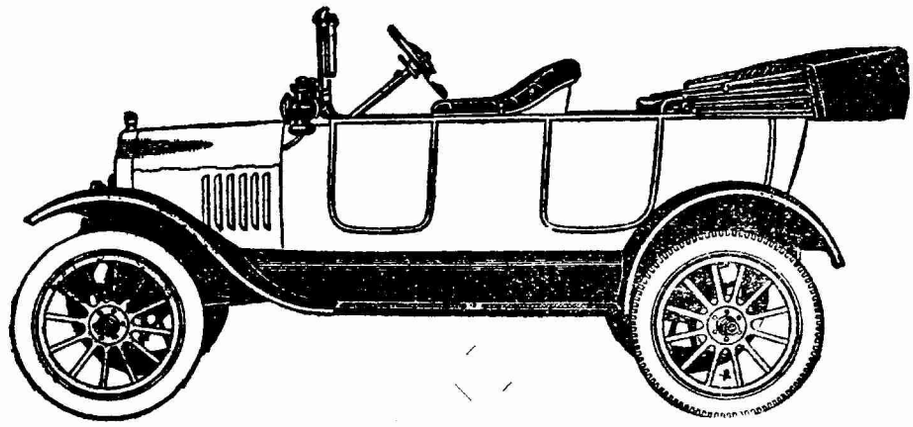

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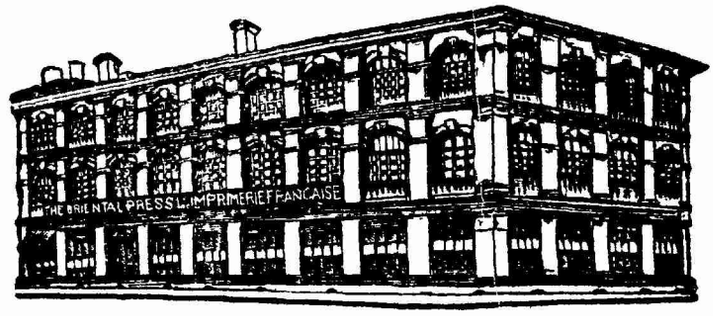

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

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The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

the mighty empire of China is written on the walls of this great city. The very name of Peking reminds one of the glorious Kublai Khan and a host of other conquerers and magnificient kings. The impressive walls, the great palaces, the imposing statues of the great Budha and the Budhist was and the time honored civilization of the people are never forgotten when once seen. The book is at once a guide and history of the place and the details of the historical buildings and the great temples are interesting. A book of this nature is really needed as the existing guides and accounts of the capital of China are not only incomplete but uninteresting. This book is useful not only to the tourists but to any scholar who takes interest in China and her ancient civilization. The photos of the buildings and the objects of art are numerous and some of them are indeed rare. The language of the book is beautiful and while reading it the mind is merged in the old splendor of the great city and the pictures of the majestic rulers, great warriors and comely damsels who adorn the palace with the perfume of their presence, dance before imagination. The author is to be congratulated on the success achieved in compiling this book and the publishers have rendered a service by giving this beautiful volume to the public.

H. P. S.

Shanghai, January 12, 1920.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: C. Schner, New York; Mrs. Robertson and children; Mr. and Mrs. O. Davies; Miss O. Davies; H. C. Clements; Mrs. S. H Garlington, Santa Barbara; M. S Dinkelspiel, San Francisco; H. F. Barnuch, San Francisco; Miss M. H. McGwerey, New York; Dr. D. E. Buster; Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Hull; R. W. Keighley; W. G. Amos, London; Mr. and Mrs. G. B. William, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Chalmer, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Taylor; Capt. G. B. McTavich, England; Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Collahen; E. L. MacCallie, Tientsin; E. W. Fitchord; C, B. Hood; Gelfielder, New York; Maj. P. Martie, San Francisco; G. Flood; San Francisco; T. Bodenchi; Maj. Legran, Vladivostock; H. Furgusen. Mrs. O. Saochik; W. R. Hasvey; P. N. Forum, Tientsin; S. B. Wight, Jr, Hankow; F. W. Pow, London; W. M. Sparke, London; A. Pampiquan, Vladivostock; H. M. Marchild; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Meyer, Buffalo; M. B. Manders, Manila; M. R. Nicholson, Bangkok; P. H. Weber, Wuhu; Prof. and Mrs. Brandt, Peking; E. M. Villa; C. L. Bambarger; Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Van Dijk, Amsterdam; Mrs. R. G. Knowles, London; Mrs. Larkins, Darien; G. I. Larkins; Mr. and Mrs. Shiller, Moscow; C. G. Tatlow, Liverpool; P. Massal, Paris; H. C. Chalmer, Australia; J. W. Burns, San Francisco; Com. G. Malock.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. B. Jessen, Europe; R. H. Bael, Bristol; Geo. C. Clifford, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Heng, New York; Fred. Pottasch, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Wykeham, Australia; Mr. and Mrs. Bookless and children, Ninpo; Mrs. E. Symes, Penang; Miss O. Symes, Penang; J. A. Symes, Penang; Geo. C. Skinner; Mrs. A. Cove, Marselles; N. Markin, Hankow; E. T. Bentley, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Kueck, New York; H. L. Beer, Whihaiwei; G. B. Sabelstorm, Tsingtau; Mrs. M. Stang, Tomsk; P. Bohme, Tientsin; H. Hymann, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Brooke, Hongkong; G. W. Feffery, Local; C. T. L. Chao, Tientsin; S. A. Smith, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Murphy, Local.

The following guests have registered at the palace Hotel during the week: Mr. Y. Kusahabe Tokio Japan; Mr. and Mrs. J. Wiseman Tientsen; Dr. J. B. Saunders, Canada; Misses Smallman, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. V. Grundy, Shanghai; Mr. H. Foox Tiensten; Mr. and Mrs. J. Ripley and Son Tiensten; Mr. L. Rodman Capt. Miller Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Cohen Buffalo N. Y.; Miss. M. L. Beatty Penking; Miss. A. D. Wolf Peking; Mrs. H. Brill and son; Mrs. H. E. McMurray Boston Mass; Miss M. Rindge Bosten Mass; Mr. R. W. Morris Harbin; Mr. C. G. Wisbrod Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. M. Behles Mr. H. T. Payne Peking; Mr. F. O. Craig New York; Mr. and Mrs. Denton Australia; Miss Daly Australia; Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Parkinson and child; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Harper and Family Tiensten; Capt. F. R. G. Heif Tsing Tau; Capt. J. McDowell, Mr. S. A. Metcerreff Dairen; Mr. J. Ravve, Dairen; Mr. V. Gebauer Mr. P. Moeller Peking; Dr. W. T. Watt Peking; Dr. J. A. Bussiere Peking; Mr. H. B. Lilley Mr. H. A. Cheyne.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings and Proceedings:

January 12, 1920; In re application of Paul F. Faison for admission to the bar; oath administered and applicant admitted.

" 14, " Cause No. 923; George E. Young v. The Barkley Co., Inc.; petition; summons.

" 14, " Cause No. 924; George E. Young v. The Barkley Co., Inc.; petition; motion for attachment; affidavit summons; order; writ; bond.

" 15, " Cause No. 916; Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., v. The Barque Chin Pu; bond.

" 15, " Cause No. 778; In re Estate of Irene Murray, deceased; application of administrator to bring suit in British Supreme Court; order.

" 15, " Cause No. 925; In re Last Will and Testament of John Myers Swan, deceased; petition; deposition; bond; submission to jurisdiction; oath; letters of special administration; application for widow's allowance; order.

" 15, " Cause No. 927; In re Estate of Susan Pott, deceased; petition; deposition.

" 15, " Cause No. 926; In re Last Will and Testament of Charles Lawrence Ogilvie, deceased; notice of death; copy of will.

" 16, " Cause No. 913; In re Estate oe Frederick Peterson George, deceased; petition, depositions; letters of administration.

" 16, " Civil Cause No. 198; Kwan Chuen Ling v. National Mercantile Corporation; satisfaction of judgment.

" 16, " Cause No. 928; Yangtze River Steam Chinese Fare Syndicate v. Phoenix Oriental Exploitation Co.; petition.

" 16, " Cause No. 798; A. T. Steele v. American Trading Co.; amended answer.

" 17, " Cause No. 473; In re Last Will and Testament of James Nelson Jameson, deceased; receipts.

" 17, " Cause No. 462; In re Last Will and Testament of John Ferris Seaman, deceased; receipts.

" 17, " Cause No. 914; In re Last Will and Testament of Oliver T. Logan, deceased; inventory.

" 17, " Cause No. 836; Sing Chong & Co.. v. The Barkley Co., Inc.; stipulation.

" 17, " Cause No. 913; In re Estate of Frederick Peterson George, deceased; order.

" 19, " Cause No. 911; The Barkley Company Inc., v. Geo. E. Young; demurrer.

" 19, " Cause No. 912; The Barkley Company, Inc. v. George E. Young; demurrer.

" 19, " Cause No. 856; In re Last Will and Testament of Beatrice M. Murdock, deceased; inventory.

" 19, " Cause No. 928; Yangtze River Steam Chinese Fare Syndicate v. Phoenix Oriental Exploitation Co.; summons.

" 20, " Cause No. 876; U. S. v. Claude B. Sweezy, alias Richard Comba; commitment; order; affidavit; writ.

Hearings:

January 15, 1920; Cause No. 925; In re Last Will and Testament of John M. Swan, deceased.

" 15, " Cause No. 927; In re Estate of Susan Pott, deceased.

" 22, " Cause No. 846; Zee Foh Sung v. Fernandez.

" 23, " Cause No. 798; Steele v. American Trading Company.

Judgments and Orders:

January 14, 1920; Cause No. 924; George E. Young v. The Barkley Co., Inc.; order for attachment.

" 15, " Cause No. 778; In re Estate of Irene Murray, deceased; order

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Armco Iron Flumes
Armco Iron Signs
Armco Iron Tanks & Bins

granting administrator leave to bring suit in British Supreme Court.

" 15, " Cause No. 925; (Canton) In re Last Will and Testament of John Myers Swan, deceased; order granting letters of special administration; widow's allowance.

" 17, " Cause No. 913; (Hupeh) In re Estate of Frederick Peterson George, deceased; order denying probate.

" 20, " Cause No. 876; U. S. v. Claude B. Sweezy, alias Richard Comba; order binding defendant over for trial.

Assignments for Hearing:

January 27, 1920; 9:30, Cause No. 836; Tung Yet Yuen v. The Barkley Co.

IN RE ESTATE OF FREDERICK PETERSON GEORGE, DECEASED.

(*Cause No. 913; filed January 17, 1920*)

SYLLABUS

Nuncupative Wills are permissible in this jurisdiction by none other than soldiers in service and mariners at sea.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The following instrument is offered for probate in this proceeding:

"Siangyang, Hupeh, January 6, 1920.

Last words of Frederick Peterson George pertaining to the disposal of his property.

The undersigned, Odd Eckfelt, was present at the death bed of Frederick Peterson George who died at 2:15 A.M. on October 25, 1919 in the Bethesda Union Hospital at Siangyang, Hupeh, China.

About two hours before the death of the said Frederick Peterson George, he, being fully conscious and of sound mind, made the following statement: 'All my books and other effects are to be sold and the proceeds given to the mission.'

No further or subsequent statement was made by the said Frederick Peterson George regarding his property.

In addition to the undersigned, Odd Eckfelt, the following persons were present at the time the above mentioned statement was made by the said Frederick Peterson George: Miss Ellen Ackerson of Siangyang, Hupeh, China, and Mr. Albert Anderson of Fancheng, Hupeh, China.

Signed: ODD ECKFELT, M. D.
Physician in charge.
ELLEN ACKERSON."

Unwritten or nuncupative wills, like most features of our testamentary law, are of Roman origin, and were restricted to soldiers in service [1]—an instance of Rome's partiality for the military arm. Modern statutes [2] have added another class—"mariners at sea"—and such is the law of this jurisdiction. [3]

1. Justinian's Institutes, lib. 11, tit. XI.
"The only person who, in Roman law, can make a valid will without any formality whatever is a soldier on active service (testamentum militis)." Sohm, Roman Law (3d ed.) 548.
2. Cyc. XL, 1134 note 60.
3. Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats, at Large, Ch. 854, sec. 1534; Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats, at Large, Sess. I Ch, 786, sec, 147.

But the privilege is confined to these two classes; the wills of all others must be in writing and either subscribed, or written, by the testator. [4]

The deceased was a missionary and did not belong to either of the two classes above mentioned. Whatever he might have said orally, therefore, as to the disposition of his property was wholy ineffective in law. The case affords but another instance of the unfortunate consequences of postponing the preparation of a will until it is too late to make one.

Let the application for probate be denied and the proceeding continue as one for administration only.

4. Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 854, sec. 1626; Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, secs. 138, 166.

The Corporation Act of Congress of March 2, 1903*

The growth of American business in China, the necessity of conducting that business by means of corporate organizations, and the recent British Order in Council which so vitally affects those British companies which were organized by Americans, have all contributed to render the subject of local incorporation a most important one for our citizens. A preliminary step in the study of the subject is to inquire just what facilities are available to those desiring to form in China an American corporation. To meet this inquiry it has been deemed advisable to reprint here the one act passed by the Congress of the United States which provides for local incorporation. Its provisions follow:

Sec. 1. **Incorporators: Purposes.** Three or more adult persons, bona fide residents of the district* * may form a corporation in the manner and subject to the limitations provided in this chapter for the following purposes, to wit:

(1) To construct, own, and operate railroads, tramways, street railways, wagon roads, canals, flumes, and telegraph and telephone lines * *.

(2) To acquire, hold, and operate mines * *.

(3) To carry on the fishery industry in all its branches * * and in the waters contiguous and adjacent thereto.

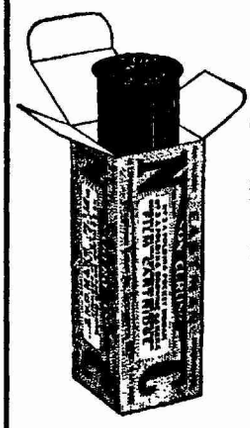
(4) To construct and operate smelters, electric and other power and lighting plants, docks, wharves, elevators, warehouses, and hotels * *.

(5) To carry on trade, transportation, agriculture, lumbering, and manufacturing * *.

Sec. 2. **Articles of Incorporation.** Any three or more persons who may desire to form a corporation for one or more of the purposes specified in the preceding section shall make and subscribe written articles of incorporation in triplicate and acknowledge the same before any officer authorized to take the acknowledgment of deeds, and file one of such articles in the office of the secretary [1] of the district * * and another in the office of the clerk of the district court of the recording division in which the principal place of business of the company is intended to be located, and retain the third in the possession of the corporation; and each copy so filed shall be recorded by the officer with whom filed in a book to be kept by him for that purpose.

1. "In the case of extended legislation such provisions are to be construed not literally but as meaning the corresponding office, which in China would seem to be the Legation." U. S. ex rel Raven v. McRae, No. 566, Millard's Review I, 9, (1917).

* 32 U. S. Stats. at Large, 947-952.



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Said articles shall contain and state:

(1) The name [2] of the corporation, the nature and character of the business, and the principal place of transacting the same.

(2) The time of commencement and the period of continuance of said corporation, which shall not exceed fifty years.

(3) The amount of capital stock of said corporation, and how the same shall be paid in and the number and par value of the shares.

(4) The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which said corporation shall at any time be subject.

(5) The names and places of residence of the persons forming such corporation.

(6) The names of the first board of directors, and in what officers or persons the government of the corporation and the management of its affairs shall be vested, and when the same shall be elected and their terms of office.

Said articles of incorporation may be amended when authorized by the vote of a majority of the stock given at a regular meeting of the stockholders. Such amended articles shall be executed and acknowledged by the board of directors, or a majority of them, and shall be filed and recorded in the same places and manner as the original articles.

2. Care should be taken to avoid selecting a name already appropriated.

Sec. 3. —: **Evidential Value.** A copy of any articles of incorporation filed pursuant to this chapter, and certified by the clerk of the district court in which the same is filed, or one of his deputies, or by the secretary of the district * * shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated.

Sec. 4. **Powers.** When the artlcies of incorporation have been filed and recorded, the persons who executed and acknowledged the same, and their successors, shall be a body corporate and politic in fact and in law under the name stated in the articles of incorporation, and by such corporate name shall have succession for the period limited in this chapter and shall have power—

(1) To sue and to be sued in any court having jurisdiction;

(2) To make and use a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure;

(3) To purchase, hold, mortgage, sell, and convey real and personal property, except stock in other corporations, subject to tbe limitation hereinbefore prescribed;

(4) To appoint such officers, agents, and servants as the business of the corporation shall require, to define their powers, prescribe their duties, and fix their compensation;

Fu Chung Corporation

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The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

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11-420

(5) To require of them such security as may be thought proper for the fulfillment of their duties, and to remove them at will, except that no directors shall be removed from office unless by a vote of two-thirds of the stock;

(6) To make by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of the district * * and the laws and Constitution of the United States;

(7) To manage its property, regulate its affairs, transfer its stock, and to carry on all kinds of business within the objects and purposes of the corporation as expressed in the articles of incorporation.

Sec. 5. **Limit of Real Estate Holdings.** All corporations incorporated under this chapter, and all corporations or joint stock companies organized under the laws of the United States, or the laws of any State or Territory of the United States, and authorized to do business in the district * * shall have the right to acquire and hold only such real estate as may be necessary to carry on their corporate business.

Sec. 6. **Directors.** The corporate powers of the corporation shall be exercised by a board of not less than three directors who shall be stockholders in the corporation, a majority of whom shall be residents of the district * * , who shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, severally take and subscribe an oath to faithfully perform their duties as such directors, and who shall, after the expiration of the terms of the directors first elected, be annually elected by the stockholders at such time and place within the district * * and upon such notice and in such manner as shall be directed by the by-laws or articles of incorporation * * ; but all elections shall be by ballot, and each stockholder, either in person or by proxy, shall be entitled to cast as many votes as he may own or represent shares of stock, and the person or persons receiving a majority of the votes of all the shares of stock voted, a majority of the stock being represented at such election, shall be director or directors. Whenever any vacancy shall happen among the directors by death, resignation, or otherwise, except by removal and the election of a successor, it shall be filled by appointment of the board of directors for the unexpired term of such vacancy.

Sec. 7.—: **Holding Over.** If it shall happen at any time that an election of directors shall not be made on the day designated by the by-laws or articles of incorporation * * , the corporation shall not for that reason be dissolved, but it shall be lawful on any other day after due notice, prescribed by the by-laws, to hold an election for directors in such manner as shall be provided for in the by-laws or articles of the corporation, and all directors duly elected shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 8.—: **Quorum.** A majority of the whole number of the directors shall form a quorum of the board of directors for the transaction of business, and every decision of a majority of the directors, duly assembled as a board, shall be valid as a corporate act.

Sec. 9.—: **Meetings: Notice.** Except as otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation or by-laws * * the first and all subsequent meetings of the directors shall be called by a notice signed by one or more persons named as directors in the certificate, or their successors, setting forth the time and place of the meeting, which notice shall be delivered personally to each director if he resides in [the district] and published at least twenty days in some newspaper of general circulation at or nearest the principal place of business of the corporation and in the district * *

Sec. 10. **The Stock** of the corporation shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be transferable in

such manner as shall be prescribed by the articles of incorporation or the by-laws of the corporation; but no transfer shall be valid except between the parties thereto until the same shall have been entered upon the books of the corporation so as to show the names of the parties, by and to whom transferred, the numbers and designation of the shares, and the date of transfer.

The stockholders of any corporation formed under this chapter may, in the by-laws or articles of the corporation, prescribe the times, manner, and amounts in which payments of the stock subscribed by them, respectively, shall be made; but in case the same shall not be so prescribed, the directors shall have the power to demand and call in from the stockholders the sum or sums unpaid of the stock subscribed for or taken, at such time, and in such manner payments or installments, as they may deem proper. In all cases sixty days' notice of each assessment shall be given each stockholder personally or by registered letter if his post-office address is known to any officer of the corporation, and by publication weekly for eight consecutive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation published at or nearest to the principal place of business of the corporation in the district * *. If, after such notice has been given, any stockholder shall make default in the payment of assessments upon the shares held by him, so many of said shares may be sold as will be necessary for the payment of the assessments upon all shares held by him, her, or them at that time. The sale of such shares shall be made as prescribed in the articles or by-laws of the corporation, but shall in no case be made at the office of the corporation. No sale shall be made except at public auction, to the highest bidder, after notice given as in the case of notices of assessment; and at such sale the person who shall pay the assessment so due, together with the expenses of advertising and sale, for the smallest number of shares or portion of a share, as the case may be, shall be deemed the highest bidder: *Provided*, That after the delivery of the certificates of stock to the stockholders no call shall be made at any one time for more than ten per centum of the par value of the stock, and that calls shall not be made oftener than once in thirty days, unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation.

Sec. 11. **Voting by Trustee.** Whenever any stock is held by a person as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, or in any other such representative capacity, he shall represent such stock at all meetings of the corporation, and may vote accordingly as a stockholder in person or by proxy.

Sec, 12. **Pledge.** Any stockholder may pledge his stock by delivery of the certificate or other evidence of his interest, but may nevertheless represent the same at all meetings and vote as a stockholder.

Sec. 13. **Capital Stock: Dividends.** It shall not be lawful for the directors to make any dividend in new or additional stock, or to make any dividend, except from the net profits arising from the business of the corporation, or to divide, withdraw, or in any way pay to the stockholders, or any of them, any part of the capital stock of the corporation, or to reduce the capital stock of the corporation unless in the manner prescribed in this chapter or in the articles or amended articles of incorporation or by-laws; and in case of any violation of the provisions of this section the directors under whose administration the same may have happened, except those who may have caused their dissent therefrom to be entered at large on the minutes of the board of directors at the time, or were not present when the same did happen,

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of JOHN MYERS SWAN, Deceased. | Cause No. 925 | Estate No. 323

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Special Administratrix of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before July 24, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

(Mrs.) MINTA H. SWAN,
Special Administratrix,
Canton, China.

January 24, 1920.

shall, in their individual or private capacities, be jointly and severally liable to the corporation and the creditors thereof, in event of its dissolution, to the full amount so divided or reduced or paid out: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to prevent a division and distribution of the capital stock of the corporation which shall remain after the payment of all its debts upon the dissolution of the corporation or the expiration of its charter.

Sec. 14. **Issue of Stock: Liability.** No corporation shall issue any of its stock, except in consideration of money. labor, or property estimated at its true money value. Each and every stockholder shall be personally liable to the creditors of the company for the amount that remains unpaid upon the par value of his stock,

Sec. 15. **Stock Held in Trust.** No person holding stock as an executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee, or holding it as collateral security, or in pledge, shall be personally subject to any liability as a stockholder of the corporation; but the person pledging the stock shall be considered as holding the same and shall be liable as a stockholder, and the estate and funds of the owner of stock in the hands of an executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee holding the stock shall be liable in like manner and to the same extent as the testator or intestate, or the ward or person interested in the trust fund, would have been if he or she had been living and competent to act and hold the stock in his or her name.

Sec. 16. **By Laws: Office: Books.** Every corporation organized under this chapter shall, within one month after filing articles of incorporation adopt a code of by-laws for its government, and shall have its principal office in the district * * and keep in such office its general and principal book of accounts, including its stock books and record books, and its principal managing officer or superintendent shall reside within the district * *. Every such corporation shall keep correct and complete books of account of its business. and a correct and complete record of all its proceedings, including such as relate to the election of its officers. Every such corporation shall also keep a book containing the names of its stockholders ever since its organization, showing the place of residence, amount of stock held, the amount paid on such stock, and time of transfer of stock. The books of every such corporation shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of stockholdeers.

Sec. 17. **Increase or Reduction of Stock.** Any corporation created under this chapter may, subject to the provisions of the same, increase or

Chinese Government Railways
PEKING-HANKOW LINE
"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record): $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

diminish its capital stock to any amount within the limits fixed by the articles or amended articles of incorporation; but before any corporation shall be entitled to diminish the amount of its capital stock. if the amount of its debts or liabilities shall exceed, the sum to which the capital stock is proposed to be diminished, such amount shall be satisfied and reduced so as not to exceed the diminished amount of capital stock.

Sec 18.—: **Notice.** Whenever it is desired to increase or diminish the amount of capital stock, a meeting of the stockholders shall be called by a notice signed by at least a majority of the directors and published weekly at least eight consecutive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation published at or nearest the principal place of business of the corporation in the district * * which notice shall specify the object of the meeting, the, time and place where it is to be held, and the amount to which it is proposed to raise or diminish the capital stock; and a vote of two-thirds of all the shares of stock shall be necessary to increase or diminish the amount capital stock.

If at any meeting so called a sufficient number of votes have been given in favor of increasing or diminishing the amount of capital stock, a certificate of the proceedings, showing a compliance with these provisions, the amount of the capital stock actually paid in, the whole amount of debts and liabilities of the company, and the amount to which the capital stock is to be increased or diminished, shall be made out, signed, and verified by the affidavit of the presiding officer and secretary of the meeting, certified to by a majority of the directors, and filed and recorded as articles of incorporation are required to be filed and recorded by section two of this chapter.

Sec. 19. **Amendment of Articles.** In like manner as provided in the preceding sections, and upon such additional notice as may be provided in the articles of incorporation or by laws, any of the general provisions of the articles of incorporation may be amended and upon like vote, unless a different vote be required in the articles of incorporation; but such amended articles must be filed and recorded as prescribed in section two of this chapter.

Sec. 20. **List of Officers to be Filed.** Every corporation of the district * * shall, on or before the first day of September of each year, file in the office of clerk of the district court, of the recording division where its principal office is located, a list containing the names of its principal officers, including the officers [1] mentioned in subdivision one of section forty-six of the Code of Civil Procedure for the district * * and whenever any such officers are changed or substituted shall, within thirty days after such change or substitution, file a notice thereof in like manner with such clerk.

1. Viz., president or other head, secretary, cashier, managing agent clerk or agent.

Sec. 21. **Dissolution.** Any corporation organized under this chapter, when no other mode is specially provided, may, when its debts and liabilities are duly paid or secured, dissolve by a written resolution to that effect, at a meeting of the stockholders specially called for that purpose, by a vote of the owners of at least two-thirds of the stock of the corporation. One copy of such resolution, together with a certificate thereto attached signed by the president and secretary, or, if none, the corresponding officers, and sealed with the corporate seal, stating the facts that all the debts and liabilities of the corporation have been duly paid or secured, and the

fact and date of the adoption of such resolution, and that the same is a true copy of the original, the whole number of shares of stock, and the shares of stock whose owners voted for its adoption, shall be filed and recorded as articles of incorporation are required to be filed and recorded under section two of this chapter. Thereupon the corporation shall cease to exist except for the winding up of its affairs.

Sec. 22.—: **Continuance for Winding Up.** All corporations whose terms of existence shall expire by their own limitations, or which shall be voluntarily dissolved in the manner provided in the preceding section, or which shall be dissolved by the judgment of court, shall nevertheless continue to be bodies corporate for three years thereafter for the purpose of prosecuting and defending actions, and so enabling them to settle up and close their business, pay their debts, dispose of and convey their property, and divide their assets, but for no other purpose; and when any corporation shall be so dissolved, the directors or managers of the affairs of such corporation at the time of its dissolution by whatever name they shall be known, shall, subject to the power of any court of competent jurisdiction to make in any case a different provision, continue to act as such during said term, and shall be deemed the legal administrators of such corporation, with full power to settle its affairs, pay its debts, sell or dispose of or convey all of its property, both real and personal, collect the outstanding debts, and, after paying the debts due and owing by such corporation at the time of its dissolution and the costs of such administration, divide the residue of the money and other property among the stockholders thereof.

Sec. 23. **Annual Statement.** The president, secretary, and treasurer of any corporation organized under the provisions of this chapter shall annually, under their signatures and oaths, make out and publish weekly, for three successive weeks, in a newspaper of general circulation in the district * * a joint statement showing:

(1) The number of shares of capital stock outstanding;
(2) The amount paid in on each share of stock;
(3) The actual paid-up capital of the corporation;
(4) The actual cash value of the property of the corporation and the character, location, and nature of the same;
(5) The debts and liabilities of the corporation, and for what the same were incurred and whether the same are secured or unsecured and the amount of each kind, and if secured, the character and kind of security;
(6) The salaries severally paid each and every officer, manager and superintendent of the corporation during the preceding year; and
(7) The increase or decrease, if any, of the stock, the capital, and the liabilities of the corporation during the preceding year.

When you tell your dealer or merchant that you saw his advertisement in MILLARD'S REVIEW, it "identifies" you.

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, Jan. 21st, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—A decline of $3\frac{1}{8}$d. for cash and $1\frac{1}{8}$d. for forward delivery has to be recorded in the London price of silver since this day last week, the respective quotations being to-day, 79d, and $77\frac{5}{8}$d. Local rates have advanced 3d. to 8/oT.T., but generally speaking transactions throughout the week have taken place at much the same level as the previous week. Export paper is still largely in evidence but the demand is almost negligible, importers for the most part still preferring to hold off.

The New York/London rate has further declined to $3.68\frac{3}{4}$.

The London/Paris rate stands at 43.15.

The local stock of sycee and Bar Silver at Tls.24,852,000 is 22 lakhs up, and the stock of Mexican and Chinese Dollars at $11,280,000 shows an increase of roughly $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. U.S. silver dollars hold here total $8,225,000 as against $7,855,000 this day last week.

†	Average rates for Dec.	Thur. Jan. 15	Friday Jan. 16	Sat. Jan. 17	Mon. Jan. 19	Tues. Jan. 20	Wed. Jan. 21
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	7/7.292	7/9	7/9	7/11	7/11	8/0	8/0
D/Dfts. ,,	—	7/9$\frac{1}{8}$	7/9$\frac{1}{4}$	7/11$\frac{1}{4}$	7/11$\frac{1}{4}$	8/0$\frac{1}{4}$	8/0$\frac{1}{8}$
4m/s ,,	—	7/9$\frac{1}{2}$	7/9$\frac{1}{2}$	7/11$\frac{1}{2}$	7/11$\frac{1}{2}$	8/0$\frac{1}{2}$	8/0$\frac{1}{8}$
T/T India	327.458	333$\frac{1}{2}$	333$\frac{1}{2}$	339	339	342$\frac{1}{2}$	342$\frac{1}{2}$
T/T France	1,564.167	1630	1630	1700	1700	1720	1720
T/T N. Y.	146.729	147	147	147	147	147	147
T/T H'kong	61.792	60$\frac{1}{4}$	60$\frac{1}{4}$	60$\frac{1}{4}$	60$\frac{1}{4}$	60$\frac{1}{4}$	60$\frac{1}{4}$
T/T Japan	33.646	33$\frac{5}{8}$	33$\frac{5}{8}$	32$\frac{7}{8}$	32$\frac{7}{8}$	33	33
T/T Batavia	376.781	381$\frac{1}{2}$	381$\frac{1}{2}$	388	388	392	392
T/T Straits	31.026	30$\frac{1}{2}$	30$\frac{1}{2}$	30	30	29$\frac{1}{2}$	29$\frac{1}{2}$
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s Bills L. Credits, D/A	7/11.542	8/1$\frac{1}{4}$	8/1$\frac{1}{4}$	8/3$\frac{1}{4}$	8/3$\frac{1}{4}$	8/4$\frac{1}{4}$	8/4$\frac{1}{4}$
6m/s ,, ,,	8/0.542	8/2$\frac{1}{4}$	8/2$\frac{1}{4}$	8/4$\frac{1}{4}$	8/4$\frac{1}{4}$	8/5$\frac{1}{4}$	8/5$\frac{1}{4}$
4m/s ,, D/P	—	8/1$\frac{1}{2}$	8/1$\frac{1}{2}$	8/3$\frac{1}{2}$	8/3$\frac{1}{2}$	8/4$\frac{1}{2}$	8/4$\frac{1}{2}$
6m/s ,, ,,		NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL
4m/s Bills F. Crs.,D/A,D/P	1,682.500	1750	1750	1820	1820	1840	1840
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	159.021	157	157	157	157	157	157
4m/s ,, Docs	—	157$\frac{3}{4}$	157$\frac{3}{4}$	157$\frac{3}{4}$	157$\frac{3}{4}$	157$\frac{3}{4}$	157$\frac{3}{4}$

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Jan. 15	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	Jan. 19	Jan. 20	Jan. 21
Bullion.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
* **London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) ... Pence	(Feb.) 81$\frac{1}{2}$	79	77	77$\frac{1}{4}$	79	
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	163^{30}	162^{40}	160^{70}	158^{50}	159^{50}	159^{00}
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	111^{10}	111^{10}	111^{10}	111^{10}	111^{10}	111^{10}
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $ 100	73.60	73.55	73.625	73.625	73.55	73.20
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	4%	4$\frac{1}{2}$%	4%	4%	4%	3$\frac{1}{2}$%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	6%	London on Paris	T/T 43.15
Bank of France rate of discount	5%	London on Germany	T/T —
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. $5\frac{5}{8}$%	New York on London	T/T $3.68\frac{3}{4}$
,, ,,	4 m/s. $5\frac{5}{8}$%	Bombay on London	T/T 2/3
,, ,,	6 m/s. $5\frac{5}{8}$%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 5/1
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/7

Business Opportunities

(To be continued next issue)

No. 285—C. C. Mengel and Bros. Co., Lousiville, Ky., desires connections in China with firms that export rice, hides and skins, Chinese nut oil, cocoanut oil, cotton seed oil, peanut oil, soya bean oil. Firm imports mahogany, chicle, cocoa beans and now desires to get into China products.

No. 286—J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Racine, Wis., cable address, "Case," desire connections in China for agricultural machinery, firm has been a leading American manufacturer of these lines since 1842 and desires connection with reliable firm in China.

No. 287—Alaska Bureau of Publicity, Juneau, Alaska, desires correspondence with firms in China desiring connections in the Territory of Alsaka for products of that country.

No. 288—Asia Banking Corporation, Shanghai, desires to Communicate with firms in China that handle the following merchandise; Hog and Sheep Casings, Imitation Linens, Twills, Drills and piece goods that are not Combed Hair, Shoe Findings, Upper Leathers and Shoes including Eyelets, Hooks, Tacks, Threads, Buttons, Shoemakers Tools, and Knives.

No. 289—C. E. Richardson, Swatow, China is interested in the export from China of Wolfram Ore. Persons interested are urged to communicate direct.

No. 290—Marshall-Wells Company, Portland, Ore., extensive dealers in hardware iron and steel products desires connections in China.

No. 291—Iron Age Magazine, 239 West 39 Street, desires to supply free of charge to firms in China its "Iron Age Catalogue of American Exports.

No. 292—The Safe-Cabinet Company, Marietta, Ohio, cable address, "Safe-cabinet Marietta," desires representation in China for metal safe-cabinets and office filing devices.

No. 293—J. H. Rayburn, Commercial Club, Scotts Bluff, Neb., desires to be placed on mailing lists of firms in China for reciprocal relations.

No. 294—John Steptoe Company, Cincinnati, cable address "Steptoe," desires agent in China to handle machine tools. Are leading manufacturers of Shapers and Milling Machines and High Grade Tools.

No. 295—Tait and Nordmeyer Engineering Company, International Life Building, St. Louis, have had experience in China in construction of refrigerating machinery. Desire to correspond with firms interested.

No. 296—C. B. Jennings Company, 24 California Street, San Francisco, desire connections with two reliable shippers in China of peanuts. Give as reference the Anglo and London Paris National Bank of San Francisco. Are in position to do a large business and desire connections with live responsible house.

No. 297—Pettit, Marshall and Company, Inc, 8-10 Bridge Street, New York, desire agent in China for Chemicals and Food Stuffs. Cable address, "Petmarshal."

No. 298—Lacaud E. Hijo, Banqueros, Avenida Uruguay 53, Apartado 2525 Mexico, A de Lima, desires to make connections for the promotion of trade with China, especially with Chinese and foreign banks in this country. Has branch offices at Veracruz Tampico, Monterrey and Torreon, also San Antonio.

No. 299—Interstate Pulp and Paper Company, Grand Central Terminal 1050, New York, cable address, "Elpaperco." desire to make connections in China with reliable house to handle American manufactured papers, for use of newspapers and other publications. Offer special discounts on writing and book papers, wrapping papers, superbook, Manila and Kraft Wrapping, straw, coated book, etc.

No. 300—Gillespie and Company, 485 California Street, San Francisco, cable address, "Darbyore," desire to make connections with dealer in China of the product known as Human Hair Nets, sizes, Fringe Nets, 38x40; cap shape nets 10x38. Desire samples and quotations in large quantities with tentative prices quoted cif New York and cif San Francisco. Reference American National Bank, San Francisco, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai.

No. 301—Edw. L. Soule Company, 912-24 Rialto Building, San Francisco, cable address "Souleco," desires agent in China for iron and steel products, steel pipe, "Leader" brand horse nails, quicksilver, caustic soda, bichromate of soda, bichromate of soda, bleaching powder, oak tanning extract, food products, etc.

Statistics of Chinese Government Railways for 1918.

(*Continued from January 17 issue*)

THE question of employees of the different Chinese government lines is also an interesting one. The total number of employees reported for 1918 was 63,795, compared with 60,447 in 1917. This is an increase of 3,348 or 5½ per cent. In this connection the following table given in the Report of the Statistics of the Government Railways for 1918 is of interest:

CLASSIFICATION	Numbers Employed on each Line														
	Peking H'kow	Peking M'den	T'tsin Pukow	S'hai N'king	S'hai H'chow Ningpo	Peking Suiyuan	Cheng Tai	T'kow C'hua	K'feng Honan	Kirin C'chun	C'chow Ping-hsiang	Canton K'loon	Canton S'shui	C'chow Amoy	Chinese Gov. R'ways
General Administration	637	487	724	230	223	531	64	67	16	90	311	122		19	3,521
Accounting Department	242	119	125	62	56	132	15	18	2	19	18	37		3	848
Stores	35	146	3	68	85	101	15	12	...	18	6	7		2	498
Executive etc.	360	222	596	100	82	298	34	37	14	53	287	78		14	2,175
Traffic Department	2,544	2,415	2,276	1,257	633	1,107	399	192	103	300	252	247		25	11,750
Officers, Inspectors etc.	40	11	16	19	11	7	6	3	3	3	3	4		1	127
Clerks	209	316	50	26	25	35	26	5	8	12	15	7		6	740
Servants	193	31	9	10	12	6	5	4	2	9	...	158		17	456
Station Masters	154	96	99	53	42	46	35	19	12	12	9	16		1	588
Asst. Station-masters, Tel., Station Clerks	216	336	490	376	206	182	66	34	16	40	46	25	Not reported	...	2,033
Other Station Staff, inc. Pointsmen, Switchtenders, Crossing watchmen.	1,732	1,631	1,612	773	337	831	261	127	62	224	179	37		...	7,806
Running	1,591	1,134	656	315	159	478	369	65	173	102	60	121		8	5,231
Trainmen and all Traffic Train Staff (Traffic Department)	1,041	558	131	118	60	256	165	37	81	39	14	40		2	2,542
Drivers, Firemen and Loco. Train Staff (Loco. Department)	550	576	525	197	99	222	204	28	92	63	46	81		6	2,689
Locomotive Department	2,972	4,425	2,139	1,028	709	839	738	268	581	383	390	242		13	14,724
Superintendents, Inspectors, Foremen, etc.	71	61	47	19	10	67	32	11	4	13	15	8		2	360
Clerks	184	178	107	30	40	44	17	8	17	13	4	11		...	653
Servants	36	38	26	54	42	14	94	4	...	11	22	87		...	488
Skilled Workers	83	1,355	901	417	205	98	411	100	325	234	177	14		4	4,324
Other Labor	2,598	2,793	1,055	508	412	616	184	145	235	112	172	122		7	8,959
Engineering Department	3,665	4,688	4,409	1,094	1,416	2,125	618	431	496	721	407	630		56	20,756
Engineers, Inspectors, Foremen, etc.	139	90	108	42	42	121	30	9	8	16	51	7		10	673
Clerks	61	63	67	14	22	70	13	4	3	27	2	10		...	356
Office Servants,	30	24	48	12	24	40	5	2	...	6	...	...		...	191
Skilled Workers	401	542	205	75	78	22	12	35	...	154	...	2		6	1,532
Maintenance gangs	2,346	3,155	3,630	776	1,182	1,299	530	323	358	518	270	550		34	14,971
Other labor	688	814	351	175	68	573	28	58	127	...	84	61		6	3,033
Telegraph	74	100	231	8	16	53	31	2	6	13	3	...		...	537
Police Department	1,570	1,568	1,773	93	219	821	44	150	146	183	...	306		5	6,878
All Other Departments	58	...	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	398
TOTAL 1918	13,111	14,817	12,545	[1]4,025	[1]3,375	5,954	2,263	1,175	1,521	1,792	1,423	1,668		126	63,795
TOTAL 1917	12,177	14,735	10,793	3,919	3,290	6,042	2,257	1,051	1,496	1,692	1,215	1,530		250	60,447
TOTAL 1916	21,762	14,100	10,739	3,507	3,608	6,121	2,296	1,041	1,303	1,985	1,183	1,256	730	173	59,857

[1] Of 123 employees jointly serving Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo 80 have been assigned to the Shanghai Nanking and 43 to the Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo.

THE 1918 Report of the Statistics of the Chinese Government Railways is as complete as could be, and is a work reflecting credit upon those who were responsible for its production. The Standing Committee on the Unification of Railway Accounts and Statistics, which was created by former Vice-Minister Yih Kung-Cho and Dr. C. C. Wang, and of which Y. C. Tseng, Chairman, and C. S. Liu is Acting Vice-Chairman, and Y. C. Whang, Chief of the Department of Railways, are rendering a great service to the country in making railway information accessible to the public in so clear a form. With the promotion of Mr. Tseng to be Minister of Communications, Mr. Yao, Vice-Minister of Communications, will undoubtedly continue this good work.